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PALESTINIAN SOURCES REPORT ON MISGAV 'AM ATTACK

VOP Statement

NC070644 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 7 Apr 80 NC

[Text] News agencies this morning say that a group of Palestinian revolutionaries tonight attacked the settlement of Metulla [as heard] in occupied Galilee in Palestine. They entered from the southern part of the settlement and took a number of Zionists hostage in a building in the settlement.

An Israeli unit surrounded the building where the Zionist hostages are held, according to news agencies report.

ALF Claims Responsibility

JN070910 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0840 GMT 7 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 April--The Arab Liberation Front [ALF] has claimed responsibility for the heroic operation carried out by Arab fedayeen at dawn today in the Upper Galilee settlement of Misgav 'Am in occupied Palestine.

The military spokesman of the command of the ALF forces operating inside the occupied territory said in a communique issued this morning that at midnight last night, the group of martyr commander Kamal Ka'ush, which operates inside the occupied territory, attacked the Upper Galilee settlement of Misgav 'Am.

The spokesman said that the group is holding a number of Zionist hostages after clashing with the settlement guards and inflicting a number of casualties on them.

The spokesman said that the group is demanding the release of 50 revolutionary prisoners and detainees in enemy prisons and that the operation was carried out on the occasion of the anniversary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the ALF.

The spokesman warned the Zionist enemy against any attempt to storm the building where the hostages are being detained and held the enemy responsible for any losses that might occur.

PLO'S QADDUMI COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH LEBANON, FRENCH INITIATIVE

LD041407 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 30 Mar 80 p 11 LD

[Interview granted by PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi to Mustafa Nasir and Kawkab ar-Rayyis in Beirut--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Following the estrangement between you and the Lebanese authorities, particularly between yourself and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus, last week you had a meeting with Butrus. Is this meeting to be considered a turning point in Lebanese-Palestinian relations or was it just a routine meeting?

Answer: We believe it was a turning point in Lebanese-Palestinian relations although our relations with the Lebanese authorities are good. The meeting was some sort of breaking of the ice between the resistance and the Lebanese authorities, as Minister Fu'ad Butrus said. We would like to promote and develop these relations. There is no doubt that we are making progress in our cooperation and coordination with the Lebanese authorities with a view to furthering Lebanese detente. We are prepared to devote every facility to the success of this detente.

Question: The Syrian authorities recently stated that they have opened up the Golan front for fedayeen operations. What is your opinion of this Syrian step, and what has happened with regard to the Jordanian front? How would you reconcile opening the military fronts and the political moves?

Answer: Opening the Syrian front to Palestinian fedayeen action is a positive factor and we strongly welcome it. This would step up our military operations inside our occupied territories and will simultaneously strengthen fedayeen and political action. There is no doubt we are still doing all we can to open the Jordanian front. If all the Arab fronts were to be opened this would signal an advance in the struggle inside the occupied territories. As the PLO we are exerting all our efforts to open all the Arab fronts to fedayeen action. The Syrian step is a positive one and we welcome it. We indeed hope that fedayeen action inside the occupied territories will increase and develop. This would strengthen our people in the occupied territories. In no way is this contrary to political action on other fronts. Political action and struggle inside the occupied territories strengthens political action and initiatives and is not contrary to them.

Question: Do you expect the Jordanian front to be opened for fedayeen action shortly? What about the Lebanese front?

Answer: We hope that the Jordanian front will be wide open for fedayeen action as soon as possible. As for the Lebanese front, it is calm at present.

Question: What do you expect from the steadfastness and confrontation summit to be held in Damascus next week? Do you expect anything specific with regard to support for the Palestinian revolution?

Answer: The steadfastness and confrontation countries meet from time to time to appraise the results of the previous phase and plan for the next stage. They review all events and appraise all the challenges facing the Arab nation. They also formulate their views regarding meeting such challenges. We do not expect anything new from the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front [summit], but the many differences among the front's members must be ironed out. These differences must be reduced, or resolved if possible.

Question: What in your opinion is the extent of any real change in France's attitude toward the Palestinian problem? Is it a prelude to a change in the European attitude toward the problem, and how does this attitude compare with that of the United States?

Answer: The new French attitude is a step forward that goes beyond previous steps. In fact it is a European and not just a French step. Britain and West Germany have supported this step, which is a clear indication that Europe is behind the French initiative. There is no doubt that President Giscard d'Estaing's visit to the Middle East and the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish a state of their own are clear evidence that the European countries now believe that the Middle East crisis cannot be resolved without solving the Palestinian problem and satisfying the Palestinians. It was for this reason that France took this step.

As for the U.S. attitude, we know it as one of vacillation and backtracking. This has become evident on several occasions. When the Security Council passed Resolution 465 regarding the building of Zionist settlements in the occuppied territories and the city of Jerusalem the United States retracted its vote in favor of the resolution. Therefore we see that there is a contradiction between the U.S. stand and the European stand. Europe feels that its security is linked to the Middle East and that its interest in the area could be in danger. While Europe does not want to appear to oppose the Camp David agreement and place obstacles in its path or to anger the United States, it certainly wants the United States to take its interest in the Middle East into consideration.

Question: Do you believe that there is integration of the European and the U.S. stands?

Answer: There is no doubt that there is coordination, but within this coordination there is some contradiction in certain attitudes and views between the United States and the European countries. While the European countries see the need to solve the Middle East crisis, and particularly the Palestinian problem, the United States cares for Israeli interests and security more than the European countries do. For this reason we see contradiction evn if there is coordination among these states.

Question: Are you prepared to recognize Security Council Resolution 242. If it is amended through a French or European initiative?

Answer: We are not prepared to recognize Resolution 242. We have rejected it and still reject it. We also reject any amendment to this resolution and it will not be approved by us. We want a new and independent resolution by the Security Council regarding the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights and not an amendment to Resolution 242, but if an amendment for this resolution is submitted, this would be the concern of the European countries.

Question: How would you evaluate the present status of Jordanian-Palestinian relations, and what were the results of your visit to Amman last week?

Answer: We are trying by every means to develop our relations with Jordan and we are trying to coordinate and cooperate in all possible fields, particularly that of supporting steadfastness in the occupied territories. There is a higher joint committee to oversee all the activities related to financial support for steadfastness in the occupied territories. My visit to Jordan was a fruitful one. We discussed coordination in the political and information field because it is necessary that we all should support our people's steadfastness at home in accordance with the Baghdad and Tunis summit resolutions. As I said, our discussions were good and we were able to advance the development of our bilateral relations. We are trying to develop such relations at every possible opportunity.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION OF ISLAMIC WORLD CONGRESS

For a Riyadh SPA report on the resolution issued 28 March by the Islamic World Congress held in Famagusta, Cyprus, see the International Affairs section of the 7 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

KUWAIT

AL-WATAN: RED BRIGADES RUN BY U.S. INTELLIGENCE

LD041704 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0719 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN said today that the outlawed Italian Red Brigades organization is a movement run by American intelligence under an East European Jewish leadership with the aim of defaming the European left as a whole and striking at the leaders of the Italian Communist Party in government.

In a report from Rome citing information which it described as "of extreme importance," the newspaper added that it was American intelligence which planned the kidnapping and subsequent assassination of Aldo Moro, the leader of the Christian Democratic Party and former Italian prime minister, in 1978 in order to achieve its political aims in Italy through a successful stage-managing of events.

The newspaper did not explain the nature of these aims in the information which it said it obtained from a source which it would not disclose, but only mentioned certain facts without details because of security reasons.

AL-WATAN said the leaders of the Red Brigades now in prison are not genuine but merely fake leaders. It added that the true leaders form a kind of a network of fugitive Jews from East European countries who plan and convey orders to Red Brigade cells spread out in Italian cities.

The newspaper said that Italian authorities now have evidence to indicate this but refuse to disclose such evidence, probably in order to blackmail Washington or to obtain all the information connected with the Red Brigade cells before eliminating them.

PRESS REACTION TO U.S. STATEMENTS ON SECURITY OF GULF

LD041138 Kuwait KUNA in English 1015 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] Kuwait, April 4 (KUNA)--Extracts from Kuwait editorials Friday:

AR-RA'Y AL-AMM on the superpowers' confrontation over the Gulf region: "The statements of the U.S. Defense Ministry undersecretary regarding security in the Gulf region and the Soviet reaction come within the context of the traditional war between the two superpowers in that they create conflicts in the game the superpowers play to dominate the world. "We do not believe there is any one who does not yet know the nature of this ugly game. If today we hear about diplomatic initiatives dealing with our war with Zionism, these are only initiatives dealing with our war with Zionism, these are only made in fear that these nations may lose their interest.

"The strange thing is that even though we know this truth and know why the United States, Europe and Japan care for us today more than ever before, we still act as if the matter is not of our concern and give others the chance to treat us with dishonor, making us look as if we were inferior to the whole world. "It is time that we make our position clear. It is time we face the changes in this world which does not know any other language than that of force, of oil and of economy."

AL-ANBA' on security of oil in the gulf: "Since the year 1978, imperialist powers have been talking about security in the Gulf. At that time the region was witnessing great stability which made these talks look strange and unrealistic. "The U.S. and Israel tried to picture the presence of the Palestinians as the source of danger in this region. Then came Afghanistan to take the load of the Palestinians' back and put an end to any talk about security in the Gulf and make itself look like our saviour and loyal friend.

"But this friend who claims to be a superpower admitted yesterday that it was unable to defend the Gulf alone and that it looked to Europe and Japan to share the burden. Why would the U.S. say it wants to help us against the Soviet danger when it refuses to help us against the Israeli occupation? After all this, isn't it our right to reject what the U.S. calls Gulf security? Isn't it the Arabs' right to ask who is the real source of danger to the Gulf and who protects whom from whom? Let Washington stop talking about defending the Gulf because the real danger is the American-Israeli danger."

5-YEAR TRADE INCREASE WITH PRC REPORTED

LD041720 Kuwait KUNA in English 1111 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait, April 4 (KUNA)--Kuwait's foreign trade with China made an enormous boost in the last five years, a spokesman for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry said Friday. Foreign Trade Director Badr 'Abd ar-Rahim told AL-WATAN newspaper that imports from China during 1977 were 37.2 million dinars against 10.8 million in 1973. This year the figures would be much higher, the spokesman said.

During the same period, Kuwait exports to China rose from five million dinars to six million. 'Abd ar-Rahim said those exports were mainly fertilizers. Clothes are the main Chinese imports and earlier this year Kuwait contracted the import of two-million dinar worth of school uniforms.

OMAN

EGYPT'S BUTRUS GHALI ARRIVES IN MUSCAT 4 APR

JN041534 Doha QNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 4 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Muscat, 4 April--Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali arrived in Muscat from New Delhi today on a 2-day visit to Oman. He will convey a message from Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman. It will be recalled that Dr Butrus Ghali stopped over in Muscat last week en route to India and Nepal.

Meets Qabus

LD051524 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id gave an audience in his office at Al-Hisn Palace in Salalah at 1100 today to His Excellency Butrus Ghali, minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The meeting was attended by His Excellency Qays az-Zawawi, the minister of state for foreign affairs, and His Excellency Yahya Rif'at, Egyptian ambassador to Oman.

His Excellency Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister of foreign affairs, arrived at Salalah airport this morning. He was met by Lt Col (Khamis ibn Salim al-Wathiqi), head of royal protocol; His Excellency Yahya Rif'at, the Egyptian ambassador; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sultan (al-Hawshami), chief of protocol. He was seen off when he left the country this afternoon by His Excellency Qays az-Zawawi, the minister of state for foreign affairs; H.E. Yahya Rif'at, the Egyptian ambassador; and Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sultan (al-Hawshami), chief of protocol.

His Excellency Dr Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister of foreign affairs, has stressed that Omani-Egyptian relations are excellent and an example of what Arab relations should be. Our relations are very good and we are cooperating in many fields, he said. Our views on the problems facing the region are similar. He added that the Sultanate of Oman had adopted an honorable stand and supported the sincere efforts being made to achieve a just and comprehensive peace and safeguard Arab rights. This stand had deepened the relations and bonds linking the two leaderships and countries.

In an interview published today by AN-NAHDA magazine, he said: We are following with interest the efforts of the government of His Majesty Sultan Qabus to develop the country. We place our resources at the disposal of the Government of Oman. He said that cooperation between the two countries covered all spheres.

His excellency the Egyptian minister of foreign affairs said that his government supported the sultanate's efforts to protect shipping in the Strait of Hormuz.

On the current autonomy negotiations, Dr Ghali said that some progress had been achieved [word indistinct] the security plan which Israel was attempting to impose. We have agreed in principle to set up a committee to discuss the question of security in the light of the mention of security in the Camp David accords.

His excellency said that the communist presence in Aden was a threat to the Gulf region and the entire Arab nation. We should unite efforts [words indistinct] because it wanted to impose on our peoples [word indistinct] and an ideology foreign to our traditions and interests and religion. It was attempting to bring the region into the Soviet sphere of influence.

Ghali Departs

JN051725 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1635 GMT 5 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Muscat, 5 April--Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali left Muscat today after a short visit of several hours, on his way back to his country from Asia.

During his visit, Ghali met with Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman. The meeting was attended by Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im az-Zawawi, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Egyptian Ambassador to Oman Yahya Rif'at.

SAUDI ARABIA

'UKAZ WARNS U.S. AGAINST VETO OF PALESTINE RESOLUTION

LD041325 Jiddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 1 Apr 80 p 1 LD

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] What is the significance of the U.S. assurance to Israel that it will veto any Security Council resolution calling for the establishment of a Palestinian state?

There is no doubt that this assurance reveals the truth about the misleading U.S. attitude within the context of efforts to solve the Middle East problem because it shows that Washington still gives preference to its relations with Israel and is still trying to impose its presence on the area so that it will forever remain a threat to the Arab nation. We believe that this misconceived view is bound to affect Arab-U.S. relations adversely because such a total bias by the United States in favor of Israel puts Washington in a position directly opposed to the Arab desire for peace in the Middle East--a peace not imposed from abroad and agreeable to the U.S. logic as a superpower but a peace based on the belief that the establishment of a Palestinian state and the granting to the Palestinians of the right to self-determination is the basis for any comprehensive peace in the area.

We believe that the use of the U.S. veto against a draft resolution submitted to the Security Council and calling for the establishment of a Palestinian state will not harm the Arab stand or dissuade the Arabs from insisting that this problem is resolved in accordance with their stand and independently of external influences. Rather it will harm the U.S. stand itself because the U.S. action would be tantamount to destroying the residual trust in the integrity of U.S. mediation in the Middle East.

The problem will not be affected by the U.S. veto for it will be put to the General Assembly, which truly expresses the international will advocating the establishment of a Palestinian state and self-determination for the Palestinian people.

The U.S. administration must reappraise its stand of supporting Israel at the Arabs' expense because the Arab nation is now in a position wherein it knows where its interests and security lie and absolutely refuses to allow its cause to be exploited as a means of winning the U.S. elections.

SAUDI MINISTER RECEIVES LEBANON'S JUNBLATT

LD061426 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] His Royal Highness Amir 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the national guard, received at 1100 Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party and the delegation accompanying him who are at present visiting the kingdom. During the meeting, which was attended by Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz as-Sudayri assistant deputy commander of the National Guard, bilateral relations between the kingdom and Lebanon were reviewed. They also discussed the situation in Lebanon in general and in the south in particular, in addition to the general situation in the Arab region.

PDRY

BULGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ENDS 'SUCCESSFUL VISIT'

LD031635 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party and defense minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and his delegation left Aden this morning after an official visit to Democratic Yemen lasting several days at the invitation of Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, candidate member of the Political Bureau and defense minister.

Shortly before leaving Aden international airport, Comrade Dzhurov made a statement to the press in which he stressed that his visit to Democratic Yemen had been successful. He described its results as excellent. He pointed out that the achievement of these results stemmed from the common aspirations and struggle of our two friendly parties and peoples. In his statement, he hailed members of the Yemeni armed forces and expressed gratitude for the reception and hospitality accorded to him and his delegation.

PREMIER RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM KOSYGIN

LD051530 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received a written message from Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. It was handed to him by Comrade Peliks Pedotov, the Soviet ambassador to the PDRY.

The ADEN NEWS AGENCY reports that Comrade Aleksey Kosygin's message concerns the consolidation of relations between the two countries and expresses views on issues of common interest.

IZVESTIVA REPORTS ON SOVIET DELEGATION'S VISIT

For an IZVESTIYA report on the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen from 20-27 March, headed by A.M. Shkolnikovv see, the 3 April Middle East & North Africa section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

MENA REPORTS SECOND PART OF AS-SADAT INTERVIEW WITH U.S. COLUMNIST

NC061245 Cairo MENA in English 1230 GMT 6 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Washington, April 6--President Anwar as-Sadat was quoted as telling the well-known American commentator and columnist, Joseph Kraft, that all signs confirm that Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin wants to stop in the middle of the road and wants it stated in history that he is the man who achieved peace with Egypt. "But," President as-Sadat, "Begin will be very wrong because the man who comes after him will have the whole credit."

Writing in the Washington POST today (Sunday), Kraft continued reporting on his interview with President as-Sadat, the first part of which was published by the POST last Thursday.

"I shall never speak for the Palestinians. My job and, I think, Carter's job and Begin's is to put them on the right approach," President as-Sadat told Kraft in the course of the interview in which the president dealt with the Palestinian autonomy and his forthcoming talks in Washington with President Carter.

Following is the text of Kraft's report on his interview with President as-Sadat, published today in the Washington POST under the title, "Saving the Peace."

"As-Sadat, to the rescue, emerges once again as the theme of the drama. The action turns on progress towards peace in the Near East, Jimmy Carter receives a political boost and history saves a place for Menahem Begin. That, at least, is the scenario brought to my mind, after a long session with As-Sadat on the eve of the Washington talks he and Begin will be having separately with Carter this week and the next.

"The Egyptian president received me at his villa adjoining the dam across the Nile just outside Cairo. He seemed fit in health and serene in spirit. As usual he was elegantly dressed in a dark-blue double-breasted suit. He sat outdoors under a tree. I am just a villager, As-Sadat with with the amused grin of the country boy who has fooled every city slicker in the world.

"I asked As-Sadat whether--as I had heard in Washington--he had pushed for invitations that are bringing him and Begin to see Carter. Carter phoned me and extended the invitation, As-Sadat replied. That suggested a political motive and I asked the Egyptian president his feelings about the coming elections in the USA."

"His reply was formal: I am very happy and satisfied to work with Carter, but it is the decision of the American people. I having nothing to do with this.

"Begin, As-Sadat said, had been scrupulous in meeting Israel's obligations to Egypt under the peace treaty worked out at the Camp David talks, but he had hung back when it came to fulfilling the Camp David agreement on autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs residing in the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank of the Jordan River. As-Sadat cited various obstacles put in the way by Begin, including the insistence on the right to build new Jewish settlements.

"All the signs confirm that the man wants his role to end here. He wants to stop in the middle of the road. He wants it stated in history that he is the man who achieved peace with Egypt, but he will be very wrong because the man who comes after him will have the whole credit.

"As to how the differences between Israel and the Palestinians might be settled, As-Sadat showed the kind of pleasant vagueness that is probably appropriate to heads of state on matters of such fine detail. He spoke of a political drive that would be issued by himself, Begin and Carter to their ministers. The political drive would define the content of autonomy. It would require concurrence by the Palestinian Arabs on new Jewish settlements, thus in effect freezing the settlement issue. It would reserve Arab rights to East Jerusalem. It would define in detail Israel's security needs. The Israelis would be allowed to station troops in certain stipulated areas, but they would not be able to use security as an excuse to prevent the passing into Palestinian hands of such matters as health and sanitation and water rights.

"The prospect that the Palestinians would refuse even such a formula does not seem to bother As-Sadat. I shall never speak for the Palestinians, he said. My job and, I think, Carter's job and Begin's is to put them on the right approach.

"As to whether Begin will eventually accept something that can be called autonomy for the Palestinians, As-Sadat seems to be genuinely unsure. I have heard people say he was against it, but I do not know. I wonder. I really wonder.

"If the Carter-Begin sessions which follow the Carter-As-Sadat meetings bear fruit, there is already scheduled--for April 21--a meeting in Washington of the principal negotiators--Ambassador Sol Linowitz, Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil and Interior Minister Yosef Burg. Presumably there could follow a replay of the Camp David summit that all three leaders could claim as triumph.

"For Israel, the vagueness of the As-Sadat approach presents grave risks, but geography and population require that Israel live dangerously anyhow. It is far better to face the perils one at a time, now than later, when they may all converge."

AS-SADAT DISCUSSES INTERNAL ISRAELI AFFAIRS

TA041155 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 4 Apr 80 pp 1, 3 TA

[Report on interview with President as-Sadat by Cairo correspondent Sami Greenspan in Al-Qanatir, on 2 April]

[Text] In the course of his interview, As-Sadat politely yet firmly refused to comment on the internal political situation in Israel. "These are your domestic affairs," he said. Nevertheless, in response to my questions, the president disclosed something about his feelings about some Israeli leaders.

I began by saying: Mr President, in the past 2 years you have periodically called Mr Begin "my friend," and in Israel, much has been said about the "chemistry" between you. Is this chemistry still working, or has the process gone sour?

Answer: Yes...yes...definitely. As far as I am concerned, friendship is not somethig you can refer to so lightly. In my opinion, friendship has many dimensions, not all of them taken for granted in our world. I am pleased that this is part of the Egyptian tradition and part of the education I got in this land. Begin...yes...he has shown himself a strong man, as an enemy and as a friend. Therefore, this man is my friend, and until he chooses not to be my friend any longer, I shall continue to bear him friendship.

Question: You must be aware of the internal political situation in Israel. Does it frighten you in the sense that there is a possibility that this situation may harm the peace process, or do you think the change of government in Israel may advance the peace process?

Answer: I do not want to interfere in any way with your politics in Israel. Whoever is the leader of Israel, I will discuss things with him, but I am aware of the difficulties you have in Israel--economic and political. I am aware of them, but each one of us has his own difficulties.

Question: Have you renewed your invitation to Shim'on Peres to come to visit Egypt...?

Answer: The invitation was not renewed. It is a standing invitation....

Question: Yes, it was not renewed, but it has recently been mentioned again. Do you think there might be a wider range of common ground between Egypt and an Israeli Government headed by Peres?

Answer: Every Israeli politician will be welcome in Egypt. My method is always to act in broad daylight. I do not operate in the dark; I do not like scheming and maneuvering... therefore, any (Israeli) politician is welcome to Egypt, and we will hold discussions with any leader of Israel.

Question: A lot has been said about the relations between yourself and our defense minister, 'Ezer Weizman. Do these relations still exist?

Answer: Yes, they still exist, certainly. You know, this is a very strange thing. Before I visited Israel for the first time, all I knew about Weizman was that he was a warmonger. This story was rampant since the days of the 1967 war, when he shouted at then Prime Minister Levi Eshkol...Eshkol was frightened then, and Weizman shouted at him and threatened to resign if the prime minister did not agree to declare war. That is what I knew about Weizman, and that is the picture I had in my mind about him as a result. However, there is a human phenomenon that is difficult to explain...you meet a person, you look at him for the first time and you feel an attraction, and he is attracted to you. This is something that I cannot explain, but that is what happened (with 'Ezer). Around the table (at the King David Hotel, 1977) I was told that he was suffering pains following a road accident. Well, I was sitting across the table from him, and from the first look, something happened to us...

Question: Love at first sight...

Answer: Yes, love at first sight, and you cannot explain it or feel it...We started to talk, and I felt that I was attracted to him more and more. When the dinner was over and I went up to my room at the King David Hotel and Begin accompanied me, I told him: "I like that man ('Ezer)...I really like him." Everyone has his own "chemistry." I feel as though I have known Weizman for 100 years. I also had some hard talks with Weizman. For example, when he visited me before Begin came to see me in Isma'lia (in December, 1977), 'Ezer came to prepare the visit. Something happened at the beginning of our meeting. My defense minister, Al-Jamasi, was with me, and something that should not have happened occurred. I gave directions to my defense minister in the presence of the Israeli defense minister. I gave the directions in the open, as if Weizman was one of us.

Later an argument developed between us on the issue of the Sinai settlements, and I told Weizman: "I am prepared to go to the world's end for peace, but I am prepared to fight you to the world's end in order to free my land..." and then Weizman told me: "Mr President, we, too, are ready to fight to the end of the world." He was very sincere. That is what I like about him, his honesty.

MENA REPORTS AS-SADAT DEPARTURE FOR U.S.

Departure from Cairo

NC070730 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0720 GMT 7 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 April--President Anwar as-Sadat left Cairo at 0900 today for the United States on a 3-day visit at the invitation of U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

During his visit President as-Sadat will hold talks with the U.S. President and senior U.S. officials on Palestinian autonomy.

Mubarak to Assume Power

NC060850 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0840 GMT 6 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 April--A republican decree has been issued to the effect that Vice President Husni Mubarak will assume all powers of the president of the republic in accordance with Article 82 of the Constitution during the latter's visit to the United States beginning tomorrow.

UNDER SECRETARY AL-BAZ GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE AUTONOMY

NC051846 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Washington, 5 April--First Under Secretary of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry Dr 'Usamah al-Baz has said that the mayors of the West Bank and Gaza Strip are ready to join the Palestinian autonomy negotiations if agreement can be reached on a reasonable formula with Israel for a gradual transfer of power to the Palestinians.

In the interview with a group of U.S. newsmen, Al-Baz, who is currently visiting Washington, said that the key to securing Palestinian cooperation in the coming months is agreement on a formula that is not a camouflage for continued Israeli occupation.

Dr al-Baz said: The cooperation of the vast majority of the Palestinians, should such a formula be reached, conforms with a series of signals which, according to reliable sources, U.S. President Jimmy Carter received recently even from the PLO--although the PLO would continue to publicly denounce the Camp David accords. These suggestions indicate that no attempt will be made to obstruct the Palestinians in the West Bank from joining the peace talks if they desire.

Dr al-Baz added: We must insist on arriving at an agreement before the 26 May deadline. We should not go beyond that deadline unless we find a reasonable reason to extend that period, namely achieving adequate progress.

In his statements to reporters, Dr al-Baz outlined that Egypt believes that a reasonable formula for Palestinian autonomy must represent at least principles for the birth of an independent Palestine state.

He added: The Palestinians should be capable of administering the affairs of their government with some minor restrictions.

He explained that Egypt wants the newly born state to have all the prerogatives of autonomy. Dr al-Baz added: This means that if Israel agrees, for instance, to terminate its military rule in the occupied territory, it should also withdraw from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Dr Usamah al-Baz said that Egypt wants natural ties to be established between the Palestinians and the Israelis to enable them to become natural allies in the future.

He added: "We believe we have achieved this between Egypt and Israel and that the same thing could happen between the other Arabs and Israel."

The foreign ministry first under secretary said: We believe that a sentiment is building up in Israel itself toward accepting coexistence with the Palestinians not while they are under occupation but when they are living in a separate entity that does not pose a threat to Israeli security.

On the subject of security that is being raised by Israel, Dr Usamah al-Baz said: We believe that we have found an extremely good formula at Camp David to the effect that security cannot come through the annexation of land but through the establishment of relations of good neighborliness and the holding of contacts that are devoid of violence.

Dr al-Baz expressed the belief that Israel Prime Minister Menahem Begin has failed in his definition of the security of Israel.

Dr al-Baz called on Israel to take a number of measures to show its good intentions--measures that will spur the Palestinians into participating in the negotiations.

Dr al-Baz explained that these measures could include, for example, fundamental concessions on more important issues such as water resources, the definition of security, the release of more political prisoners, the lifting of the ban on political activities, permitting the reunification of families which were dispersed before Israel was created in 1948 and the redistribution of the deployment of military units at a distance from the residential areas.

Dr al-Baz expressed the belief that the major and difficult question could be left to a future summit conference, saying: The U.S. President could hold another meeting similar to Camp David provided that this did not take place before Egypt and Israel have the opportunity to negotiate on the minor questions.

Dr al-Baz emphasized the right of the Palestinians to establish their own entity saying: "There is no power that can permanently rob them of the right to establish their own entity because it is a fundamental right to which we will have to yield sooner or later."

Dr al-Baz advised Israel to grasp the present opportunity to negotiate with good intentions before it is forced to do this and give in to the pressure of the nine member states of the European Economic Community, which want to submit new draft resolutions to the Security Council, in addition to pressure from the moderate Arab States.

Dr al-Baz said: "We expect the forthcoming bilateral summit meetings to seriously discuss the major controversial issues and after this the United States should attempt to close the gap between our stands as a step on the way to final agreement."

Concluding his interview with the U.S. newsmen, Dr al-Baz explained that the negotiations are aimed at reaching an agreement that would enable the Palestinians to participate in the negotiations and by this we would be bringing in a strong new element that would add an atmosphere of security to the peace process.

GHALI RETURNS TO CAIRO FROM ASIAN TOUR

NC051956 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1950 GMT 5 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 April--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali returned to Cairo tonight following a tour which included three Asian states: Nepal, India and the Sultanate of Oman.

During his tour, which began on 29 March, Dr Ghali handed letters from President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat to the leaders of these states.

Dr Butrus Ghali said on arrival that he would submit a comprehensive report to President as-Sadat on the results of his discussions in the three states which he visited.

He explained that his discussions in Nepal, India and Oman dealt with the situation in the Middle East and the efforts which Egypt is making to achieve a comprehensive and just peace and restore the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination.

Dr Ghali stressed in this connection that the officials in Oman, India and Nepal have shown understanding for the Egyptian position, affirming the importance of the visit which President Anwar as-Sadat will make to Washington to give momentum to the autonomy negotiations.

Dr Ghali noted in this respect that he outlined to the officials in the three countries that President as-Sadat's visit aims at giving new momentum to the peace process in the Middle East.

Ghali reaffirmed that Egypt regards the Israeli settlements in the West Bank as an obstacle in the way of peace and that they--like the settlements in Sinai--must be removed.

Dr Ghali added that his discussions in the three Asian states also dealt with the situation in Afghanistan and means of confronting the Soviet intervention there and ways of consolidating the nonalined movement.

GOVERNMENT DEPLORES ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS

NC061958 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1925 GMT 6 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 April--Commenting on today's announcement on the establishment of two Israeli settlements near the Palestinian city of Jericho in the occupied West Bank, an official spokesman of the foreign ministry has stated: What makes this Israeli announcement--which defies international legality and departs from the theory and practice of international law--deplorable is that it was made on the eve of the Washington meetings, which will be held at the highest level to give an impetus to the effective move along the road to a just solution of the Palestinian question.

The spokesman added: These Israeli measures are null and void and constitute a clear attempt to impede the peace march. It is necessary to stop these measures and remove the settlements built on the occupied Palestinian territory, including Arab Jerusalem, in accordance with the recent unanimous Security Council Resolution 465 of 1 March 1980.

INA: IRANIAN AUTHORITIES ARREST IRAQI DIPLOMAT

JN051305 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1255 GMT 5 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 April--The Iranian authorities have arrested an Iraqi diplomat in Tehran and asked him to leave the country on the pretext that he is persona non grata.

This was reported by a Foreign Ministry official spokesman. He said that the arrest of a diplomat who enjoys diplomatic immunity contravenes the international and diplomatic norms. He added that Iran's continued aggressive policy, which is aimed at exacerbating the relations with Iraq, only serves the objectives of imperialism and colonialism in the area.

The official spokesman said that the Iraqi Government warns the Iranian authorities against this policy and holds them responsible for the consequences of this course.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON EXPULSION OF IRANIAN

JN061703 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Apr 80 JN

["Text" of Iraqi Foreign Ministry statement on 6 April declaring second secretary in Iranian Embassy in Baghdad persona non grata]

[Text] In accordance with the principle of reciprocity and as a result of the Iranian authorities' arrest and deportation of an Iraqi diplomat in the Iraqi Embassy in Tehran, the Iraqi Foreign Ministry today summoned the Iranian charge d'affaires in Baghdad and informed him to consider (Manushahr Bikdili Khamsa), second secretary in the Iranian Embassy, as persona non grata and declared that he should leave Iraq within 24 hours.

INA REPORTS BAGHDAD BOMB-THROWING INCIDENT 5 APR

JN051537 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1210 GMT 5 Apr 80 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 5 April--An Iraqi student was martyred and several others were slightly wounded when a bomb was hurled at a huge crowd of students who were marching in a funeral procession near an Iranian school in the Al-Waziriyah region in the center of Baghdad this morning.

Thousands of students were walking in the funeral procession for martyr Firyal Nusayyif, a female student, and student Taha 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman, who died of wounds inflicted by a bomb hurled by a person of Iranian origin at students in Al-Mustansiriyah University last Tuesday.

Following the incident, the students besieged the Iranian school and a number of the Iranians' homes in the region, but the Iraqi security men broke the siege.

Hikmat Ibrahim, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command and secretary of the Students and Youth Central Office, delivered a speech in which he condemned the cowardly attempts made by the rulers of Iran, agents of the foreigner, to stop the deterioration of their collapsing regime.

He said that the great July revolution and the great people's masses will not be defeated by the desperate criminal attempts concocted by the grudging Persian quarters and their masters, who imagine that they can weaken the resoluteness of the revolution in its victorious march.

President Visits Victims

JN051733 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 5 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 April--President Saddam Husayn visited those injured by the criminal incident that occurred this morning during a funeral for the two martyrs of the heinous crime perpetrated in Al-Mustansiriyah University on Tuesday.

The president inspected the injured, most of whose wounds are slight. He wished them a quick recovery and perfect health.

Addressing the injured, President Saddam Husayn said: The great march you have embarked upon requires sacrifices and these are your sacrifices. He added: You have truly embodied the militant march of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; your ship will sweep across the sea unimpeded by the enemies' winds.

The president stressed that our will power is stronger than the enemies' plots, because it is based upon the people's masses in the process of construction and comprehensive progress. He said that the blood shed in the Al-Mustansiriyah University and today at the funeral is an award for the struggle of the Arab nation, which has been a splendid example through the sacrifices of its sons.

The president went on to say: Through your struggle, you protect the Arab nation's honor, dignity and shining future, because you are the source of its light and light always expels darkness.

The injured students pledged to continue the struggle and to give further sacrifices for the building of the Arab nation's future. They stressed that the enemies' plots will not intimidate them, but will only increase their belief in their principles and their determination to march forward toward the Arab nation's objectives.

Third Student Dies

JN061914 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 April--Student Razkar Nuri Muhammad Salih today succumbed to wounds sustained during the heinous crime perpetrated by a criminal of Iranian origin in Al-Mustansiriyah University on Tuesday.

With the martrydom of student Razkar, who was a sophomore in the School of Arts, the number of victims of this crime has risen to three students, including a woman.

Arab Leaders Condemn Bombing

JN060814 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 6 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 April--His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan and YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih have strongly condemned the two hideous crimes committed by a treasonous clique at Al-Mustansiriyah University on Tuesday and the martyrs' funeral march yesterday. This came in two telephone calls made by His Majesty King Husayn and President Salih to President Saddam Husayn.

President Saddam Husayn also received two cables from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia and Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in which they strongly condemned the two crimes and wished the victims quick recovery.

IRAN'S IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL FROM GULF ISLANDS DEMANDED

JN061059 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 6 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 April--Iraq has asked for the immediate withdrawal of the Iranian occupation forces from the three Arab islands: the Greater and Lesser Tunbs and Abu Musa.

In a message addressed to Dr Kurt Waldheim, the secretary general of the United Nations, Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi called on the Iranian Government to stop pursuing aggressive, expansionist policies, issuing threats and interfering in the internal affairs of the Arab Gulf states. Iraq called upon Iran to respect the sovereignty and independence of these states.

The message refers in this respect to the statements which Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr made recently to AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI. The message states that the Government of the Republic of Iraq affirms its nonrecognition of Iran's illegitimate occupation of three Arab islands and all the results ensuing from this occupation.

COMMENTARIES RESPOND TO BANI-SADR STATEMENT

Voice of Masses

JN051856 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Apr 80 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] When Bani-Sadr spoke to the magazine AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DAWLI, he admitted a number of facts and policies that control the Iranian regime. He revealed some of the factors that weaken the regime and spoke of its problems and chronic crises. Furthermore, Bani-Sadr did not try to hide his deep-rooted Persian rancor against Arabism and the Arab people, although he tried to shroud these grudges in a heavy mask of revolutionary and Islamic slogans.

What Bani-Sadr said about his regime's relations with the Arab nation and the Arab states permits understanding of the essence of the Iranian stand on the Arab nation and its fateful issues; it also reveals the falsity of the outbiddings and allegations voiced by the Iranian regime's officials.

Bani-Sadr considers all of the states in the Arabian Gulf to be U.S. colonies and notes that his regime intends to export the revolution and that it will not return the three Arab islands that were occupied by the shah's regime. Despite this open hostility toward the Arab nation and this hateful chauvinist fanaticism, Bani-Sadr insists on his regime's commitment to the right of peoples' self-determination.

It is clear that when Bani-Sadr speaks about exporting the revolution, he means the exportation of anarchy, rancor and crises that have weighed so heavily on the Iranian people and have weakened them. He also means the exportation of the crimes carried out daily by Khomeyni's guards and his Islamic courts. Surely, this slogan of exporting the revolution is a new method adopted by Iran's rulers to fulfill the old Persian ambitions in the Arab land and the Arabian Gulf region. Clear proof of this expansionist policy is the Iranian regime's insistence on occupying the three Arab islands, inhabiting them and rendering them Persian.

Why this accumulated rancor against the Iraqi revolution; and why this open hostility against the Iraqi people? Why! What does the Iranian regime gain from this open and aggressive stand against Iraq? The Iranian regime's rancor against Iraq and the regime's continued attempts to antagonize the Iraqi revolution and people stems from its rancor against Arabism and the Arab people.

The Iranian regime understands very well that the Iraqi revolution is strong and triumphant and that it is capable of imposing disciplinary punishment upon anyone who tries to encroach upon Iraq. Iraq is an invincible castle that can never be penetrated by the germs and poison of the sick Iranian regime.

At a time when the Iranian regime behaves this way toward Iraq and the Iraqi people, messages are openly exchanged between the Iranian regime and the U.S. administration. Many indicators come to the surface that confirm the coming reestablishment of relations between U.S. imperialism and the heirs to the deposed shah. But the Iranian regime's alliance with U.S. imperialism will not dissuade the 17-30 July great revolution from its determination to continue the victorious march toward the goals of the people and the Arab nation. May you choke to death upon your wrath. We are the strongest side and we will last.

ATH-THAWRAH Editorial

JN050918 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 April--The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH strongly attacks the statements that were recently made by Iranian President Bani-Sadr to the Paris-based Arabic magazine AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI The paper says that Bani-Sadr could not but reveal his hidden Persian grudges against Arabism and the Arab people.

In its editorial today, ATH-THAWRAH adds that Bani-Sadr's statements on Iran's relations with the Arab countries reveal the false Iranian contentions and showmanship toward the Arab cause.

The paper explains that Bani-Sadr's remark on exporting the revolution and on not relinquishing the three Arab islands [Lesser and Greater Tunbs and Abu Musa] confirm the old Persian schemes which are aimed at Persianizing and usurping the Arab land and at exporting anarchy, grudges and crises which used to weigh heavily on the Iranian people. This is in addition to exporting crimes which are being carried out by Khomeyni's guards.

ATH-THAWRAH says that Iran's grudges and encroachments against Iraq emanate from a hidden bitterness that has accumulated since the inception of the Islamic era. Also, Iraq's prominent and leading role in the Arab and international arena is a factor behind this Iranian behavior.

The paper describes the Iranian regime as the sick man in the area. It adds that the more the illness becomes aggravated, the more his grudges increase against the healthy people around him. This is why the Iranian regime is trying to create conflict with Iraq and to justify its cowardly, criminal and aggressive schemes to harm Iraq and disrupt its security.

ATH-THAWRAH points out that all signs indicate that the relations between U.S. imperialism and the heirs of the deposed shah are about to return to normal. Nevertheless, the Iranian regime's alliance with U.S. imperialism will not dissuade Iraq from continuing its victorious march and from achieving the Arab nation's objectives.

INA COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES BOMB INCIDENTS, IRAN

JN061456 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 April--The INA political commentator writes: The incident that took place on Tuesday at the gate of the Al-Mustansiriyah University campus and the second incident that followed it yesterday pose several questions and cast a number of doubts regarding the intentions and goals of the revolution's enemies.

Although the two incidents were so petty that they would not even gladden their perpetrators or engineers and although what happened does not intimidate us or shake our resolve, it is an occasion to ponder among ourselves and with others on matters related to these two incidents in light of the revolution's identity and its political, economic and social nature.

Let us begin our questions: Why do we differ with Iran's rulers, or rather with Khomeyni and his ideas, practices and ambitions, and why does Khomeyni differ with us after we paved the way for him, or rather contributed to his ascendancy in Iran? We proceeded as progressivists and he continues to be a reactionary. We believe in the Iranian people's emancipation from the Pahlavi empire's persecution and he is a Pahlavi. We do not know whether he opposes the shah's rule, whereas we support any opposer to this rule. However, he opposes this rule as a substitute for others.

These others are well known to him and they also know him and are happy with his presence. Some 50 Americans are worth nothing in the context of the supreme U.S. interests. Khomeyni engages in outbidding on the detention of the hostages and holds them as a political showpiece for patriotism and the fight against imperialism.

This imperialism does nothing to upset the imam. It appeals to the United Nations and preoccupies Dr Waldheim with the hostages' release in order to make peoples believe that it's mission is one of aid and succor, wanting nothing from others but cooperation, equal relations and mutual amity and friendship.

Khomeyni was on our soil and under our protection. We welcomed him willingly and engulfed him with our care, not because he is an imam, as he claims, but because he is a political opposer. But as soon as circumstances enabled him to overthrow the shah and return to his country, he revealed his evil intentions toward and inner hatred for the Arabs, the Iraqis in particular, while he was still on his way and had not yet arrived upon the threshold of power.

The despute with him erupted. He has a distorted understanding of Islam and uses it against the Arabs from a racist, decadent and Ash-Shu'ubi position [Ash-Shu'ubiyah is an early Islamic movement that opposed the privileged position of Arabs in Islam]

We understand Islam through the persepective of the Arabs' existence, progress and unity; whereas he wants to divide the Arabs and weaken them. He wants to dominate the Arabs and avenge a Persian inferiority complex that is 14 centuries old. On the other hand, we do not believe that anything distinguishes us ethnically from other Muslim or non-Muslim peoples in the world.

He claims to be the imam of Islam and its guardian. There have been people in the history of Islam who unjustly and falsely claimed to be imams. He uses Islam to absorb the various nationalities, due to his grudge against the Arabs. Islam is contrary to all of this. Since the great Arab Prophet brought it to mankind, Islam has been a message disseminating dignity, pride, equality and the principle of self-determination throughout the world.

The Persians, above all others, know the truth of the Muslim Arabs' rule of other peoples in both the west and east of the universe. The Muslim Arabs spread Islam justly and returned to their border without claiming to have rights in any country.

Had the Arabs been like others who were racists, they would have claimed that Persia is part of their territory. Thus, what are the essential differences between the Iranian rulers, led by Khomeyni, and Iraq and its people? They claim to be defending the Iraqi people. Let us suppose they are doing so, but we ask them: What oppressed are you defending and what oppression do you seek to drive away? Do you want to liberate Iraq's natural resources, including oil, from the yoke of foreign monopolies? Are you struggling to liberate Iraq's peasants from the tyranny and exploitation of feudalism, to distribute the land to its cultivators? Or do you want to nationalize the large factories and have the workers participate in their management and in the enactment of laws protecting them from the exploitation of capital? Or perhaps you are dissatisfied with the law on autonomous rule for the Kurds and are thus working hard for a progressive formula on autonomous rule for Iraq's Kurdistan, despite the fact that you are continuing your campaign of annihilation against the Kurdish people, who are suffering from your evils.

Those ruling Iraq are the Arabs of Iraq and those leading Iraq are strugglers and socialists who came before you and who announced to the world the rotten trash of your racist, Ash-Shu'ubiyah and reactionary concepts.

What have you done for Iran's peoples, since you laid hands on their destinies and spread chaos and corruption through this overpowered country, that causes you to defend other peoples on their own behalf and intrude upon their rights? Who gave you the freedom to discriminate between one man and another because of religion or doctrine? Why this insistence on disseminating your black concepts in other societies, which have expressed faith in the principle of citizenship based upon affiliation rather than upon discrimination between a Muslim and a Muslim, or between a Christian and a Muslim?

Your dispute with us remains one of rancor and racism, despite what you claim. It is a dispute rejected by progress, despised by holy religions and in contradiction to the concepts and criteria of our time.

Let us go back to the two incidents in Al-Mustansiriyah and Al-Waziriyah and try to understand their purpose. To begin with, we say that it is easy for a state, a party, a group or an individual to hurl a bomb at a gathering of people and to kill some of them.

We and other people, Muslims, Christians and people who believe in other religions, can throw a bomb and kill people without believing in or seeking the protection of Khomeyni's ideas. But why and for what? Is it for the sake of killing alone? Of course not. Inevitably, there is a purpose behind these actions.

By detonating bombs, the Khomeyni gang wants to prove that there are some people in Iraq who support it. The gang wants to prove that through these people it can frighten the Iraqis, their state and party and can drive a wedge into their unity. A failure who shoulders tasks that he cannot carry out always falls into mazes and founders in situations that cause him ridicule, hate, resistance and rejection, not only by his direct enemy but by others as well, who have nothing to do with the dispute.

The Khomeyni gang committed a mistake in its choice of the circumstances, target and the implementing tool of the first crime. It was wrong in its assessment of the reaction to the crime and the resulting clamor, which was the purpose of the crime.

The Khomeyni gang made a fatal mistake when it committed its second crime, which was meant to escalate what the gang considered to be a challenge to the masses, the party and the state.

What has this gang gained by killing, maiming and wounding young men, children and women in a treacherous act that reveals a barbaric instinct to relish the sight of blood and torn corpses? The blood shed by the bombs of the imam in the land of Iraq is a continuation of the bloodshed in Arabestan, Kurdestan and Azerbayjan. This imam, who wants to kill all that is neither Persian nor Islamic in his devious fashion, is a racial lunatic. He cannot step outside his own perspective and he cannot view others except through his Persianism, the baseness of his policy and his disintegrating ideas.

Khomeyni will reap what he sows. His march will lead him to the same dead end reached by his predecessor, the shah. The cowardly and treacherous war of bombs will lose. As we have said, the detonation of Khomeyni's bombs and their shrapnel, which injured citizens and officials, is a petty and marginal incident that will never influence our march, concepts and convictions. It will not adversely affect our masses' unity. At any rate, it is a manifestation of the Iranian rulers' unjustified hatred for the Arab nation in general and particularly Iraq, as Iraq is the pan-Arab security valve of the eastern tip of the Arab homeland.

However, the long-range objectives of these incidents should not be ignored, but must be viewed as an indication of a racist war that Khomeyni and his regime are threatening to wage not just against Iraq but against the Arab Gulf countries generally. Were Khomeyni's regime in a position to begin this war, it would not hesitate, despite the consequences.

Khomeyni and his regime, aides, advisers and president are sick politicians. They are sick with their Persianism. They are sick with their rancor and hatred for the Arab swords and the Arab leaders, particularly the Muslim ones. A sick man does not think properly and does not assess matters scientifically, using the arts of politics. A politically sick man crams his erroneous and naive ideas and convictions into political affairs and institutions and tries to impose them forcibly on the state he rules.

If these lunatics want to open fire on Iraq or any other Arab country, if this is what they are doing, then they will proceed to their own death and inevitable fate and end. They must understand that a bomb exploded by them in Iraq could one day mean hundreds of explosions not just anywhere in Iran, but in Khomeyni's own hideout. With our strength, which is built on our people's unity, the clarity of our objectives and the firmness of our deeply rooted march, we can retaliate with weapons far more potent than bombs. When we strike we do not do so to intimidate but to teach the enemies a proper lesson. Let them know that the Arabs of 14 centuries ago are the same unchanged Arabs of today and of tomorrow. Whoever deals them a slap will have his arm cut off. Whoever harms one of their fingers will have all of his amputated.

We pity Khomeyni and his gang of collaborators for believing that they can cause our march to deviate a single inch from its right track. We pity them for imagining that they can forment seditions that serve their interests and suspect designs on Iraqi soil or against the people's ranks.

Let Khomeyni stop playing with fire and tampering with the future of the Iranian peoples. Let him stop indulging in his hatred against the Arabs by hiding behind his other showpiece; namely, his alleged support for the Palestine question. Whoever supports the Palestinians is basically, and above everything else, a supporter and a friend of the Arabs and whoever antagonizes Iraq, and consequently the Palestinians, supports Zionism.

The din raised by the Iranian rulers and their allies is no more than the cries of frenzied charlatans and impostors. History will curse them. And soon will the unjust assailants know what vicissitudes their affairs will take.

IRAN'S AYATOLLAH KHALKHALI PAYS VISIT

NC052036 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 5 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Security sources said tonight that at 1600 today, Ayatollah Khalkhali crossed the Lebanese border by way of Al-Masna' after having been given an entry visa valid for 10 days by the public security general directorate. Khalkhali had earlier submitted an application as required by regulations.

Tours South, Makes Statement

NC070745 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 7 Apr 80 NC

[Text] The (?Iranian) delegation headed by Ayatollah Khalkhali yesterday toured southern Lebanon. It visited An-Nabatiyah, Arnun Castle, Al-Buss, Tyre, Ar-Rashidiyah and the [Palestinian] Cub camps.

Khalkhali made a speech in the rally held in Ar-Rashidiyah. He emphasized the Iranian revolution's support for the Palestinian revolution in confronting the Zionist-isolationist enemy. Brother Abu Ta'an accompanied the Iranian delegation on the tour of southern Lebanon.

IRANIAN INFORMATION OFFICE IN BEIRUT CLOSES

NC020936 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0915 GMT 2 Apr 80 NC

[Text] An official source at the Iranian Embassy in Beirut told the Voice of Lebanon correspondent that the Iranian radio and television information office in Beirut has been closed because the Iranian Information Ministry has stopped financing it. The same source revealed that other offices in Bonn, Washington and Singapore have also been closed down.

PRIME MINISTER MEETS PLO'S UN REPRESENTATIVE

NC031859 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Apr 80 NC

[Text] At 1900, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss met at his residence in Ad-Dawhah with the PLO representative at the United Nations, Basil 'Aql. Habib as-Sabbagh, member of the PLO Executive Committee, also attended the meeting. Matters related to Lebanese-Palestinian relations were discussed as well as developments in Lebanon and the region. The discussions dwelled particularly on the situation in the south and the current efforts aimed at putting an end to Israeli aggression.

CABINET HOLDS WEEKLY SESSION, 'GENERAL SITUATION' DISCUSSED

NC021330 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Apr 80 NC

[Excerpt] At 1200, the Cabinet held its weekly session under the chairmanship of President Ilyas Sarkis. Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and the ministers attended the meeting. Ministers Michel al-Murr and Talal al-Mir'ibi were absent from the meeting as they are abroad. Minister Yusuf Jubran, who was seeing off Cardinal Caseroli on behalf of President Sarkis, was also absent from the meeting. After the meeting, which continued until 1420, the Cabinet secretary general, Dr 'Umar Musayki, gave the following official information: The cabinet discussed the general situation in Lebanon and the topics on the agenda and adopted the appropriate decisions on them.

VOICE OF HOPE: ARAB ARMY OF LEBANON RECEIVES LIBYAN AID

NC030800 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 3 Apr 80 NC

[Text] We have received information indicating that the so-called Arab Army of Lebanon has recently received reinforcements of arms and money from Libya by way of Sidon port. This army has received three 155-mm guns, some DSHK machineguns, other arms, large quantities of ammunition, 15 jeeps, several trucks and a large quantity of money to be used for paying soldiers' salaries and for propaganda purposes.

U.S. ARTILLERY GUNS, MISSILES, RIFLES ARRIVE FOR ARMY

NC031720 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Today, the Lebanese Army received a new consignment of U.S. arms and their components consisting of eight 155-mm field artillery guns, 100 TOW missiles with launchers, 72 drill missiles of the same type and 3,000 M-16 rifles. The handover ceremonies took place near the Defense Ministry in the presence of Army Commander Gen Victor Khuri, Chief of Staff Brig Gen Munir Turbayy, the deputies of the chief of staff for operations and equipment, and U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean.

AMAL MOVEMENT ELECTS NEW COMMAND COUNCIL

NC051606 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 5 Apr 80 NC

[Text] A new 21-member Command Council of the Amal Movement has been elected. Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din will be the principal controller of the Command Council while Sadr ad-Din as-Sadr, the son of Imam Musa as-Sadr, will assume the chairmanship of the Command Council. The Amal Movement Council includes Mrs Rabab as-Sadr, deputy Husayn al-Husayni, Ahmad Qubaysi, Nabil Barri and Husayn Kan'an.

VOL: SYRIAN PRESIDENT'S NEPHEW WOUNDED IN AL-BIQA' AREA

NC062003 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 6 Apr 80 NC

[Text] There have been reports from Al-Biqa' that Mudar al-Asad, the son of Rif'at al-Asad and nephew of the Syrian president, was fired at yesterday in the Al-Biqa' area and wounded in the stomach.

HADDAD REQUESTS LEBANESE ARMY ENTER SOUTH

NC071116 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Maj Sa'd Haddad has made a statement to our correspondent. He said that General Erskine was supposed to reply last Thursday to the demands we officially submitted to him to convey to the competent quarters. However, he has not answered yet although we twice demanded that he reply, particularly concerning the deployment of the army in Sidon and the dispatch of a Lebanese battalion to Free Lebanon.

Major Haddad said: We consider that his failure to answer is a rejection of our demands and frees us of responsibility before public opinion. At the same time those concerned who failed to meet our demands are held responsible. This also authorizes us to take any measures we deem necessary. We must draw the attention of the people to the fact that all parties have been in the habit of accusing us of obstructing the dispatch of the Lebanese Army to southern Lebanon. We are officially asking that the army be sent to us, as we have done several times. The officials took no action. The people are arbiters to decide who obstructs the dispatch of the army to southern Lebanon. Let it be known that our latest demand was recorded during a meeting with Erskine.

INFORMATION MINISTER DENIES REBELLION IN NORTH

JN051025 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1005 GMT 5 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 April--Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad has stated that the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front conference will be held very soon and that front countries have held intensive contacts among themselves and with the PLO during the past few days. In an interview with the Abu Dhabi paper AL-KHALIJ, Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said that news about a rebellion in Aleppo and northern Syria are groundless. News agencies helped by the United States and Israel are waging a campaign against Syria to harm it and fragment its internal front. On the situation in Lebanon, the Syrian information minister said that Syria's decision to withdraw its forces operating within the ADF from Lebanon is irreversible.

ALEPPO ULEMA DENOUNCES 'PROVOCATIONS'

NC061350 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 6 Apr 80 NC

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon Radio correspondent states that the Ulema Committee of Aleppo, northern Syria, has circulated a statement in the city deploring what the committee calls a new escalation of provocations which have increased the people's anger and wrath. Among other things, these provocations include:

1. Cordoning the city off with a large number of army forces, who should normally be deployed all along the confrontation line on the country's border, not outside the houses of defenseless people. Such an action arouses fear and creates concern over this peaceful country's fate.

2. Escalating the misleading propaganda campaigns, entrenching class and party struggle and setting some citizens against others, which draws the country into a destructive civil war.

3. Giving the communists--despite their free atheism and blatant subservience--a free hand to act in the domains of party life and journalism. Meanwhile, believers are not allowed to exercise their rights.

4. Launching a new campaign of arrests, while the nation expects all the detainees to be released.

Numerous other provocations can be added to the ones cited above. The statement is signed by the Aleppo Ulema Committee.

IRAN'S KHALKHALI COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH AL-ASAD

JN042153 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 4 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, member of the Iranian Revolution Council, praised his meeting today with President Hafiz al-Asad. He said it was a good meeting which was held in an atmosphere of cordial friendship. Addressing a press conference in Damascus today, his eminence also praised the results of the talks held during this meeting which covered existing relations between Syria and Iran and the situation in the region, especially the Palestine question. Khalkhali said: We felt in our meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad the sincere feelings of love and appreciation he harbors for the Iranian people and revolution.

Ayatollah Khalkhali affirmed the Iranian Revolution's complete support for Syria in its just struggle against the Zionist enemy to liberate the land, return the Palestinians to their homeland and regain occupied Jerusalem. He also praised the relations between the two countries and Syria's steadfastness against the Camp David plots and the attempts of imperialism and Zionism to undermine this steadfastness. Referring to the crimes committed by the Muslim Brotherhood gangs in Syria, Khalkhali said that Islam is innocent in regard to these gangs, which are operating in accordance with the Carter-Begin-As-Sadat plan to carry out the plot. He added that the Iranian people and government are against the Camp David alliance and partners, who are plotting against the Muslim peoples.

Khalkhali condemned As-Sadat's treason and capitulatory policy as well as his action in giving refuge to the agent shah. He said: As-Sadat has deviated from Islam by concluding the accords of treason and capitulation with imperialism and the Zionist enemy. Khalkhali spoke about his impressions in visiting Syria and the role played by Syria under Hafiz al-Asad to foil the plots of U.S. imperialism and world Zionism in the region. He praised Syria's steadfast courageous stand against these plots. He announced that Iran is ready to send its forces to fight alongside Syria to liberate the Golan, the occupied Arab territory and Arab Jerusalem. Khalkhali condemned the autonomy plot, describing it as a new chapter and plot which must be foiled.

Regarding the hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and his evaluation of future Iranian-U.S. relations in light of the developments of this issue, Khalkhali affirmed that this matter will be left to the Iranian Parliament, which will decide on the issue of the hostages.

Asked about the nature of the Iranian Islamic Revolution's relations with the Gulf states and the future of these relations, Khalkhali replied: Our relations with the Gulf states, peoples and governments are cordial. We have not seen from the Gulf rulers anything contrary to our revolutionary movement or conflicting with our aspirations. We have seen nothing but good from them.

Visits Al-Qunaytirah

JN051738 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Apr 80 JN

[Excerpts] Al-Qunaytirah--Iranian Revolution Council member Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali and the members of his delegation visited the liberated city of Al-Qunaytirah today, where they were briefed on the Zionist enemy's crime in demolishing the city before withdrawing from it. Khalkhali denounced these crimes and said that he and the members of his delegation were moved by what they saw, which was the result of the crimes committed by the Zionist enemy in liberated Al-Qunaytirah. He affirmed Iran's support for the Arab nation in its struggle to liberate its territory and regain its usurped rights.

MINISTER ISKANDAR INTERVIEWED ON ISRAEL, IRAQ

LD051053 Kuwait KUNA in English 1013 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait, April 5 (KUNA)--The Syrian Minister of Information Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said here Saturday his country is prepared "to fight one hundred wars rather than give up a single inch of the territory to Israel". In an interview with AL-QABAS daily, the minister said the government of President Hafiz al-Asad is determined to stop any future Israeli expansion in the Arab world.

He predicted that his country would be subjected to further pressure from the U.S. and the Western bloc and to a psychological war in the form of Israeli mobilisation on its border. This in order to force Syria to accept the Camp David agreements. But he affirmed that these pressures would not affect the Syrian people's morale.

Ahmad said Syria is confident of winning the war against Israel because it is capable of mobilizing one million soldiers as announced by President al-Asad recently and because the Syrian soldier has shown efficiency in using sophisticated weapons.

Ahmad said Syria is shouldering 'immense' financial burdens due to its confrontation with Israel and he urged the Arab countries not to let Syria fight its battle alone.

The minister of information said that a forthcoming conference for the Arab steadfastness front, which groups Syria, Libya, Algeria, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization, to be held this month will discuss the current state of Arab affairs, international conditions and the best means for reactivating the front. Regarding the unity plan with Iraq, which collapsed last year, the minister said his country still hopes to realise unity with any Arab country. Iraq had abandoned unity moves with Syria following the discovery of a plot to overthrow the Arab Ba'thist regime in Baghdad last year. Syria was indirectly accused of collaborating with the plotters who were either executed or sentenced to various prison terms.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD, LEBANON'S JUNBLATT HOLD MEETING

JN031657 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Apr 80 JN

[Text] At 1330 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Walid Junblatt, Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party leader. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and Comrade Mahmud az-Zu'bi, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command member.

During the meeting the two sides reviewed developments in the Lebanese arena and the efforts being exerted to achieve national reconciliation. Talks also focused on the situation in the Arab area, which is being subjected to imperialist, Zionist and reactionary forces' conspiracies with special emphasis placed on Syria to weaken the steadfast Arab stand led by Syria. Junblatt stressed his party's support for Syria's courageous stand and the need for all nationalist and progressive forces to pool efforts to confront and foil the Camp David conspiracy.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE

JN061716 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Apr 80 JN

[Text] At 1600 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Japanese Crown Price His Highness Prince Akihito Mikasa and his wife. The meeting was attended by Masanao Odaka, Japanese ambassador in Damascus.

Prince Akihito conveyed greetings to President al-Asad from their majesties the Japanese emperor and empress. The two sides held talks on bilateral relations. President Hafiz al-Asad and Prince Akihito expressed the two countries' wish to develop and strengthen amicable relations between Syria and Japan.

Prince Akihito expressed increased Japanese interest in the Middle East, relations with Syria and the Arab states. They also discussed the importance of peoples' mutual understanding and acquaintance. Prince Akihito said that Japan is interested in the study of Islamic history and culture. He expressed his great interest in studying Syria's ancient history and its historic ruins. At the end of the meeting, President Hafiz al-Asad requested that Prince Akihito convey his greetings and good wishes to their majesties the emperor and the empress and to the Japanese people.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES CURRENT STAND ON REGIONAL EVENTS

JN041340 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 4 Apr 80 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The current Arab stand toward the events and developments taking place in the region can only be described as incapable of having the desired impact on the balance of forces on the one hand, and on the nature of the political dispute currently taking place between the steadfastness and confrontation forces and the forces of defeatism and capitulation on the other.

This stand was supposed to be more solid and more cohesive than ever before, but the Zionist and imperialist forces have made some success in encircling the serious attempts called for by the Baghdad and Tunis summit meetings to intensify the isolation of the Egyptian regime and to embark on developing the Arab nation's intrinsic potentials in order to encounter the new stage. However, Syria managed to bridge this large gap in the current Arab situation by means of entrenching its steadfastness and transferring it directly to the position of direct attack and confrontation of all the forces that want to pose the conditions of capitulation and defeatism on the Arab nation.

Confident Syria wants all the Arabs to realize quite well that history will not have mercy on any of them because what is taking place in the Middle East attempts to lead the entire Arab region to a serious situation of degeneration and general deterioration. Accordingly, Syria began to reconsider all matters pertaining to its pan-Arab steadfastness out of its belief that all efforts are supposed to be devoted to serving the battle and the aims of the Arab nation's pan-Arab struggle.

Syria, which is now moving on several fronts to burn up the last Camp David card, greatly regrets that the Arab situation has deteriorated and reached its present state. It also regrets having to appear in the battlefield as if it were the only side that confronts and resists Israel, As-Sadat and U.S. imperialism. This regret is supposed to stir the Arab nation's conscience and push the Arab masses toward taking the initiative once again and eventually directing counter war against all manifestations of capitulation and defeatism in the Arab region.

ALGERIA

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR LIBYAN COMMITTEE MEETING

LD052018 Algiers APS in English 1653 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Algiers, 5/5/80 (APS)--Mr Mohamed Ben Yahia, Politburo member, foreign minister left Algiers Saturday morning for Tripoli for presiding over the Algerian delegation at the works of the Algero-Libyan joint committee. These already started last Thursday at the level of experts and will resume tomorrow at the level of the two countries' foreign ministers and will centre on the means to strengthen the bilateral relations conformingly to the spirit of the Hassi Messaoud's (southern Algeria) declaration.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA, DELEGATION RECEIVED IN ALGIERS

LD051352 Algiers APS in English 1208 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Algiers, April 5 (APS)--Colonel Kasdi Merbah, FLN Politburo member, secretary general of the Defence Ministry received a Nicaraguan delegation led by Mr Humbert Ortega, member of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation (SFNL) and minister of defence of Nicaragua.

Colonels Benabbes and Khelil, heads of department at the Defense Ministry were present at the audience on the Algerian side. Mr Hugo Torres, deputy interior ministers and Mr Leopold Rivas, member of the National Liberation Army staff were accompanying Mr Ortega.

The two sides exchanged views over questions of common interest and examined possibilities of cooperation between Algeria and Nicaragua, namely in the military field. The Nicaraguan delegation is in Algiers since Wednesday.

Meet Bendjedid

LD052003 Algiers APS in English 1650 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Algiers, 5/4/80, (APS)--Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, received this morning Mr Humberto Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Liberation Front and Nicaragua's defence minister. The Algerian Defence Ministry's secretary general, Kasdi Merbah and Algerian ambassador to Nicaragua attended the audience.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES MESSAGE ON CHAD FROM OAU CHARIMAN

LD051902 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The leader has received a telegram from William Tolbert, president of Liberia and current chairman of the OAU. In his telegram, the Liberian president underlines the present tragedy of the Chadian people, due to a destructive power struggle now taking place in Chad. He also reviews OAU efforts to establish security and peace in Chad. He says that given the intractability of some elements, the desired security and peace could not be brought about. President Tolbert urges the brother leader to do his utmost to find a rapid solution for the Chadian problem, which will insure the establishment of peace and the enforcement of the Lagos agreement.

CHADIAN ENVOYS APPEAL FOR AID ON GOUKOUNI'S BEHALF

LD041930 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 5 April 1980, JANA--The Chadian delegation sent by the Chadian Provisional Government has held a press conference in Tripoli in the presence of a number of correspondents of various international information media. At the beginning of the conference, Youssef Siad, representing President Goukouni, read a communique in which he said:

As you have heard in the news, particularly in connection with Ndjamena, we are now fighting a war against a member of the government, namely Hissein Habre. We deeply regret this war, which has been fueled by the colonialist forces.

After the Lagos agreement, he added, the government found itself unable to discharge its duties, due particularly to Hissein Habre, who has impeded the carrying out of any provision of the Lagos agreement by obstructing the evacuation of the French forces and the implementation of the cease-fire mentioned in the agreement.

Goukouni's representative explained that Ndjamena was now experiencing fierce fighting waged by the popular armed forces against Hissein Habre and his followers. This dissident criminal, backed by imperialism, constitutes a danger to our country. He has a hand in the prevailing instability which has forced citizens to flee from Ndjamena.

He said: Chad is now experiencing a very difficult period, and this is why the head of the provisional government has charged me with delivering a letter calling for help to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi so that he can help us overcome this problem and this impasse and help the population of Ndjamena to enjoy stability and quiet.

To a question from the German television correspondent on whether he had asked for assistance from the Libyan armed forces, Goukouni's representative said: I have brought a letter to the brother Colonel in which we ask for the help of the Jamahiriyah, because we know that the Jamahiriyah will not remain with its arms folded when its brothers in Chad are under the threat of death.

To a question from the correspondent of the British GUARDIAN about the reason for the call for help to Libya, he said: Libya, one of the partioipants in the Lagos conference, is under an obligation to observe it. Furthermore, Libya will not remain with its arms folded in connection with its brothers. Libyan help for us can be explained from this fraternal point of view.

To a question from the JANA correspondent on the kind of aid the Egyptian regime is giving to Hissein Habre, he said: We are certain that the Egyptian regime is giving arms and ammunition to Habre through one of our neighbor countries. We have evidence to this effect, and there will be a day when we will disclose this evidence and name this country. The world, and particularly the African peoples, should shoulder their responsibilities as regards the Egyptian intervention in our country.

To a question from the correspondent of Japanese radio about the countries which supply military aid to Hissein Habre, the Chadian emissary said Hissien Habre has turned his back on legitimacy and the Lagos agreements. The Egyptian regime is giving Habre equipment and arms, and the colonial forces which have been there, and whose evacuation was opposed by Habre, are also helping him in indirect ways.

To a question from the correspondent of INTERPRESS on the situation in Ndjamena, Mr Adam Belal, representative of the Chadian interior minister, said: The next few hours are going to be decisive because we know that the forces siding with Habre are few and will not be able to resist before our popular armed forces. He added that Goukouni's call for help from the Jamahiriyah is motivated by humanitarian and strategic reasons, as relations between the Jamahiriyah and Chad do not date back to today. The Jamahiriyah has helped us before. I can assure you that without the aid of the Jamahiriyah, FROLINAT would not be what it is now. Besides, Habre himself would not have existed without Libyan aid in the past, before he became a dissident. As revolutionaries, he said, we are not ashamed of asking the Jamahiriyah for aid since this is for the sake of our freedom and existence.

SUPPORT OF LAGOS AGREEMENT ON CHAD AFFIRMED

LD070123 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 2315 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

["Text" of statement issued by Foreign Secretariat on "recent events in Chad"--read by announcer]

[Text] Since the signing of the Lagos agreement on national reconciliation in Chad on 22 August 1979 and the forming of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad in accordance with this agreement, it has become clear that elements connected with foreign forces which seek control and power have been using all means to prevent the implementation of this agreement and the realization of peace and security in Chad. The last of these attempts was the armed rebellion by the defense minister of the transitional government against this government, with the support of foreign forces, a matter that has led to wholesale massacres and bloodshed and the flight of scores of thousands of Chadians.

Since the Transitional National Union Government (?attempted to end) this rebellion, serious attempts and initiatives have appeared which, in the end, have been conspiracies against the fraternal Chadian people and against Africa. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Foreign Secretariat would like to draw the attention of African and international public opinion to the gravity of this conspiracy, affirming that the only solution lies in supporting the lawful government which sprang from the Lagos agreement to end this rebellion, and this is for the sake of achieving peace and security in Chad.

The Foreign Secretariat also affirms that the solution of the Chad problem lies in the implementation of the Lagos agreement. In this connection and ever since the beginning of the armed rebellion the Jamahiriyah and Niger--two neighboring countries of Chad and members of the Lagos conference--have called for the holding of a new session of the Lagos conference on national reconciliation in Chad in order to stop the bloodshed and put an end to this armed rebellion that is backed by foreign forces.

The Foreign Secretariat affirms that any attempt to keep out the states neighboring Chad and participants in the Lagos conference is nothing but a conspiracy whose aim is continuation of the rebellion and hindrance to all the efforts that have been made to realize peace in Chad--efforts that began with the conferences of Sabha, Benghazi and Tripoli to the conferences of Kano and Lagos--and that states neighboring Chad that attended the Lagos agreement conference deem it their responsibility to support the transitional government to end this armed rebellion and that this is in implementation of the Lagos agreement.

The Foreign Secretariat affirms that it does not agree to any steps or attempts aimed at frustrating the Lagos agreement. Also, it will not be bound by any agreement other than the Lagos agreement. It furthermore affirms that the Jamahiriyah is committed to supporting and backing the transitional government so that it can fulfill its commitments and implement the Lagos agreement in letter and spirit. Also, it heeds the appeal made by the head of the government of the Transitional National Union and the request made by the head and members of the Chadian Government to the Jamahiriyah.

Accordingly, the Jamahiriyah will not stand with arms folded in the face of this grave international conspiracy against the people of Chad and the fraternal peoples of the African Continent.

ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN LIBYA

LD042020 Tripoli JANA in English 1853 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, April 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Algerian foreign minister and member of the Political Bureau, Mohammed Seddik Ben Yahia, arrived in the Jamahiriyah today. He made a statement to our correspondent at Tripoli international airport in which he asserted the importance of the meeting of the Libyan and Algerian revolutions in paving the way for Arab unity.

Joint Committee

LD052241 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1849 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 5 April--The Libyan Arab-Algerian joint committee began its meetings this evening at the headquarters of the Foreign Secretariat in Tripoli. The meetings were attended by foreign minister brother 'Ali at-Turayki and brother Mohamed Seddikk Ben Yahia, member of the Political Bureau and Algerian foreign minister.

The brother foreign secretary affirmed that the meeting takes place at a time when the two peoples are eager to realize their aspirations to progress and unity.

In a speech at the beginning of the meeting he said: We will earnestly and sincerely endeavor to push bilateral relations forward and embark on a joint action to achieve the desired unity. He lauded the strategic and historical relations which link the two fraternal peoples.

On his part, Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia stressed the importance of the meeting of the two revolutions and their prominent and effective role in the struggle against colonialist, Zionist and reactionary forces. He explained that the recent meeting between the leaderships of the two revolutions has increased the will of the two peoples to realize unity between them.

TUNISIA

PRC MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON TUNISIAN LINKS

LD031541 Tunis L'ACTION in French 27 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Unattributed Tunis interview with PRC Vice Foreign Minister He Ying: "Four Questions Put to Mr He Ying"--date not specified]

[Text] [Question] The relations between Tunisia and the PRC are friendly and fruitful. Minister, what do you expect from your delegation's visit to Tunisia?

[Answer] Like the PRC, Tunisia is a developing country. Both countries belong to the Third World and both states had points in common in their past. They faced similar problems and waged similar struggles. To achieve independence and national liberation both you Tunisians and we Chinese have waged a bitter and long struggle. And our countries have always demonstrated our friendly feelings and given support to each other. We remember with gratitude the kind way in which Tunisia greeted China's independence. It is through this struggle that ties of strong fraternal feelings which exist between our two countries have developed.

Tunisia and China have now buckled down to similar tasks and pursue similar objectives--building up their countries, safeguarding their independence and sovereignty and preserving their territorial integrity.

[Question] In what way can China help Tunisia to develop?

[Answer] Fortunately, relations between Tunisia and China are good and their cooperation has been effective. The two countries have always supported and helped each other. China has enjoyed large-scale support and has received considerable aid during its revolution and when it was building socialism. We have appreciated our Tunisian friends' valuable support and help.

Since it is a developing country, China's present economic strength and material means are still limited. This is why the aid which we give our friends is modest. We are big-hearted, but our means are still limited. However, as long as we can and have the necessary means, we will be willing to give our friends the amount of help which we should give. During our visit we have been able to see what progress Tunisia has achieved in the development sphere under President Bourguiba's leadership. Tunisia can serve as an example for developing countries.

[Question] What are China's views on the idea of a neutral status for Afghanistan?

[Answer] The entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan was an act of aggression perpetrated by the USSR against a developing and nonalined Islamic country. It was an act contrary to the UN charter and to the rules governing international relations. The Afghan people have now taken up arms to defend themselves against the aggressors. Theirs is a most just struggle. The safety and independence of a people are at stake. However, this aggression has led to a firm condemnation of the USSR by the entire world.

At the extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly, resolutions condemning Soviet aggression against Afghanistan and calling for an immediate, unconditional and complete withdrawal of Russian troops were adopted almost unanimously (by 104 votes). A similar resolution was adopted at the conference of foreign ministers of Islamic countries in Islamabad.

[Question] Minister, would you like to tell us how you envisage the future of the relations between China and the Arab world?

[Answer] There is a historical similarity between China and the Arab countries. Furthermore, they all face similar problems. The Arab nation is a very great nation and the Arab peoples are great peoples. The struggle which has enabled the Arabs to acquire a profoundly combative spirit is similar to the struggle waged by China. Consequently, there can never be any possibility of conflict between our two peoples. Let me repeat this: Our interests are similar.

The PRC Government condemns Zionist aggression in the Near East. It also condemns the expansion of superpowers in that region and the rivalries stemming from it. We have always fully supported the struggle waged by the brave Palestinian people. We have based our support on the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

The development of our relations with the Arabs is a clearly defined objective of PRC policy. Furthermore, we would very much like to see the Arabs united in their struggle against Israel's expansionist policy and big-power hegemony and in the defense of their sovereignty. China is totally opposed to any interference by the big powers in Arab domestic affairs. It condemns their maneuvers which are aimed at dividing the Arabs.

Prospects for the development of relations between China and the Arab countries are very good and we are pleased that most Arab countries have established diplomatic relations with China.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO REPRESENTATIVE DENOUNCES FRANCE, U.S.

LD031340 Algiers APS in English 1212 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Mexico, 03/04/80, (APS)--Mr Yakoub Salem, POLISARIO Front representative in Mexico, denounced France and the USA who continue to supply arms to the Moroccan regime who is leading "an unjust war against the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) [single quotation mark as received]

The Saharan representative asked for more solidarity from the U.N., the O.A.U. and the non-aligned movement in order to counter the imperialistic plot.

French and U.S. arms continue to flow to Morocco and Moroccan pilots are trained by French specialist on "Mirage" fighters and by U.S. ones on "F-5"'s, Mr Yakoub said.

The POLISARIO representative announced on the other hand the appointment of Mr Ahmed Budjari as Saharan first ambassador to Mexico.

TERRORIST ATTACK KIBBUTZ IN NORTHERN GALILEE

IDF Statement

TA071001 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0954 GMT 7 Apr 80 TA

[Text] A few minutes ago the IDF spokesman issued a statement on the terrorist attack last night on Misgav 'Am kibbutz in the Galilee panhandle. This is the text of the statement:

A squad of five terrorists infiltrated into Misgav 'Am Kibbutz last night. The squad entered the kibbutz from Lebanese territory, took control of the children's house and took hostages--children and adults. At 1000 this morning an IDF force broke into the children's house. The IDF soldiers killed the five terrorists and released the hostages. During the attack a member of the kibbutz and one of the children were killed. A civilian, four children and 11 soldiers were injured.

This was the IDF spokesman's statement.

Further Report

TA071010 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 7 Apr 80 TA

[Excerpt] One source reports that the terrorists burst into two children's houses where children between the ages of 1 and 3 live. A short while after the terrorists infiltrated into the kibbutz a group of kibbutz members led by the kibbutz secretary took control of one of the buildings and evacuated two children and three mothers. Later, the terrorists began to read the names of their friends imprisoned in Israel, demanding their release as a condition for the cessation of their action.

Some of the members of the kibbutz were trapped for about 5 hours between IDF soldiers on one side and the building with the terrorists on the other.

Weizman, Eytan Comment

TA071050 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1025 GMT 7 Apr 80 TA

[Text] About an hour ago our correspondent Haviva Roger in Misgav 'Am heard remarks from Defence Minister 'Ezer Weizman and Chief of Staff Rafa'el Eytan at an improvised press conference there. 'Ezer Weizman begins: [begin recording]

[Weizman] First, the chief of staff, the commanding officer of the Northern Command and I have just met with all members of the kibbutz. [Words indistinct] for some time we have had warnings of a return to attempts at attacks like those we had a few months ago. I would like to point out that it has been a year since the Nahariyya attack. I admit that we hoped that this method had departed this world. However, in view of the warnings we took certain measures. Despite this, however, the kibbutz was infiltrated. As to how they managed to cross the fence without this being known, this is being looked into. After this happened, IDF forces were deployed and the commanding officer of the Northern Command came here very quickly. The chief of staff and I came here at about 0500 this morning. After an evacuation attempt during the night [by members of the kibbutz] in which a member of the kibbutz was killed, we sat and considered and conducted lengthy negotiations with them in order to arrive at a decision on how and when to burst in. I will not go into details. An IDF unit carried out the mission in an exemplary way despite the casualties. To our regret, we have a dead boy, a dead member of the kibbutz and several injured. I feared that it would be much worse.

The unit acted very quickly, attacked in accordance with a plan prepared by the chief of staff, commanding officer of the Northern Command and the participating unit, and five terrorists were killed inside the house you see behind me.

I do not think that there is anything to add today, certainly not at this moment with everything so fresh. The chief of staff, I and IDF officers will be returning to Tel Aviv and we will, of course, begin to consider measures, actions, and I hope--even though it is very hard to make promises--I hope that things like these will not happen again.

Of course, I told all members of the kibbutz--and this might seem slightly banal--but I have to say this over the radio that during the battle, during the distress before and after, I feel that the kibbutz is strong and we share their pain and we hope that in the future we will strengthen them just as they were strong during the difficult hours of the night and this morning.

[Unidentified correspondent] Was the prime minister involved?

[Weizman] Involved? He was kept up to date.

[Unidentified correspondent] How many terrorists?

[Weizman] There were five terrorists.

[Question indistinct]

[Weizman] How many of our forces were injured? We have...

[Eytan--interrupting] We have 10 or 11 injured, some of them minor.

[Unidentified correspondent] Soldiers?

[Eytan] Soldiers and kibbutz members.

[Weizman] There are also two slightly injured children, a kibbutz member and several soldiers. One soldier received medium wounds.

[Unidentified correspondent] Has the IDF reacted to this?

[Weizman] When the IDF reacts you will hear about it afterwards and not before.

[Unidentified correspondent] How did the population behave during the drama?

[Weizman] The members of the kibbutz behaved in an exemplary manner. As I have said, I arrived here with the chief of staff at 0500 this morning and we found a firm, pained, concerned, sad and taut kibbutz, but I have a lump in my throat when a member of the kibbutz stands up as one did and thanked the IDF.

[Unidentified correspondent] What demands did the kibbutzniks make?

[Weizman] They did not make demands. Not everyone is materialistic in the state of Israel, and I promised them that members of the general staff would return here...

[Unidentified correspondent--interrupting] What demands did the terrorists make?

[Weizman] We did not even negotiate with them to find out what their demands were. I suggest we stop here. Just a minute, perhaps the chief of staff wishes to say something.

[Eytan] Does anyone have any questions for me?

[Unidentified correspondent] Have leaflets been found citing their demands?

[Eytan] We have found leaflets and these are being translated now. We will see what they say. They certainly had demands.

[Unidentified correspondent] What is known of this organization?

[Eytan] This organization is called the Arab [Liberation] Front. It is not a new organization. In the past we have had several sabotage attempts by this organization, and over the past year we have run into several squads from this unit inside Lebanon.

[Unidentified correspondent] How did they infiltrate?

[Eytan] This is now being examined. They crossed the area which is both mined and electronically monitored. We are now looking into what happened there. [end recording]

Egyptian Embassy Condolences

TA071107 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1045 GMT 7 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Members of the Egyptian Embassy in Israel learned about the attack on Misgav 'Am from our correspondent. We were unable to locate Ambassador Murtada, but a spokesman for the embassy told our correspondent Dan Eshel that the staff of the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv expresses regret over what happened at Misgav 'Am. We might get the ambassador's reaction later.

MINISTER BURG COMMENTS ON AS-SADAT'S REMARKS, AUTONOMY

TA041526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 4 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Minister Yosef Burg rejected As-Sadat's remarks to the effect that the autonomy plan should be imposed on the Gaza Strip residents if they refuse to voluntarily accept it. Dr Burg says this idea is unacceptable since the autonomy plan is based on cooperation and coexistence. On As-Sadat's remarks regarding Jerusalem and the autonomy plan, the head of the Israeli autonomy delegation said that Jerusalem is not subject to negotiations and is Israel's indivisible capital. Dr Burg criticized the European states' initiative on the PLO issue, defining it as stabbing Israel, Egypt and the United States in the back. The Europeans tell the Arabs not to buy Begin's autonomy, but to wait until 27 May when they will get a better deal from the Europeans. Burg said that oil smells better than the Chanel Number 5 perfume in Paris today. Dr Yosef Burg spoke in the French radio newsreel.

CORRESPONDENT DISCUSSES REACTION TO AS-SADAT INTERVIEWS

TA041144 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 4 Apr 80 TA

[Excerpt] President as-Sadat is in the news today with the series of interviews he is granting the communications media on the eve of the Washington talks. We already have an Israeli reaction by political circles close to the prime minister. This is what they say, and we can quote. The ideas that the Egyptian president is putting forward before the talks to be held with President Carter in the near future are aimed at putting pressure on Israel so that it will change its positions. This is what [the prime minister's] confidants are saying.

They add that there is nothing new in the ideas As-Sadat is raising. In fact, they are ideas already put forward during the negotiations for the signing of the framework agreement, and Israel rejected them at the time. Here is our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer to report on the positions Prime Minister Menahem Begin will take in his talks with President Carter in reaction to As-Sadat's ideas.

[Schiffer] When the prime minister's confidants are asked what Mr Begin leans toward saying in his talks with the U.S. President, the answer can be summed up in one sentence: He is taking the Camp David agreements with him. No new ideas, no different positions, but an adherence to the framework, according to which the clothes of the self-administration were tailored in September 1978. This morning political circles in Jerusalem reacted to the ideas President As-Sadat may bring up for the purpose of advancing the negotiations by saying that these ideas are not new and have already been raised.

Israel rejected out of hand the idea that Jerusalem should be included in the framework of the self-administration. The prime minister will oppose the granting of legislative authority to the autonomy institutions and will also oppose the idea that Egypt should intervene in the question of guaranteeing Israel's security needs in Judaea and Samaria with the establishment of the self-administration.

The prime minister's position, then, on the Washington talks, is this: If President As-Sadat proposes ideas that contradict the Camp David agreements, Israel will consider reopening the agreements for discussion. In the prime minister's opinion, progress can be made and an agreement achieved on the establishment of the autonomy only if the sides adhere to what they signed. The prime minister and President As-Sadat have not been invited to Washington for a new summit conference but for separate talks with President Carter. This is what Mr Begin's confidants think.

INHABITANTS OF TERRITORIES TO HAVE FREE ACCESS TO EGYPT

TA031439 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 3 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip will be permitted to cross freely through the passenger terminal Ne'ot Sinai-Al 'Arish. This was announced today by Maj Gen Husayn Shawqat during his tour of the areas of Sinai under Israeli control.

Our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar has learned that every inhabitant of Gaza, Judaea and Samaria wishing to visit Egypt will not need, as of mid-April, a special permit, except for an Israeli transit document. This was made possible through the initiative of President As-Sadat and the two supreme normalization committees of Israel and Egypt agree.

GAZA MAYOR DENIES MEETING WITH PERES

TA032009 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 2 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa has denied reports alleging that he has recently met with Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres. Meanwhile, our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar has learned that at the beginning of the week Peres conferred with various Gaza personalities, one of whom was described as an avowed PLO-supporter.

ETHIOPIA

BULGARIAN POLITBURO MEMBER KUBADINSKI PAYS VISIT

Message From Zhivkov

LD052140 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam yesterday afternoon received a special message from Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic. The message was delivered by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski.

Comrade Kubadinski told Comrade Chairman Mengistu that the Ethio-Bulgarian joint commission talks on economic, scientific and technical cooperation have been fruitful and have enhanced relations between the two countries.

Cooperation Accords

LD052148 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Socialist Ethiopia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria today signed an economic, scientific and technical cooperation agreement.

At a ceremony in the assembly hall of the National Revolutionary Economic Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council, the agreement was signed by Comrade Lt Col Hadis Tedla, member of the PMAC Standing Committee and vice chairman of the Supreme Council, and Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria.

The agreement covers cooperation in the agricultural industry and the exchange of experts.

Another agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation was signed by Comrade Yosef Wolda Michael, permanent secretary in the Ministry of External Trade, and Comrade Petur Bashikarov, first deputy minister for foreign trade. It governs cooperation in foreign trade.

6 April Departure

LD062010 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Excerpts] The Bulgarian delegation led by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria, left for home at noon today after participating in the second conference of the Ethiopian-Bulgarian joint commission.

Comrade Kubadinski told journalists just before leaving that following wide-ranging talks on cooperation between the two friendly countries in the economic, technical, commercial, industrial and other fields, the second conference of the Ethiopian-Bulgarian joint commission had achieved fruitful results.

He said that this was proved by the signing of two documents on cooperation. He said he was satisfied with the spirit of friendship shown by senior Ethiopian Government officials during the talks between the delegation of the two countries and confirmed that he would make every effort to insure that the cooperation agreements reached between the two countries would lead to satisfactory results.

He said that the Bulgarian delegates had been delighted to have had the opportunity of visiting development projects underway in Ethiopia, adding that they had been able to talk freely with Ethiopian workers. He said that the heroic people of Ethiopia were determined to develop their revolution and were giving considerable support to the revolutionary government.

In conclusion, Comrade Kubadinski said he was pleased to have been able to meet and exchange views with Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, adding that the contacts made by Bulgarian delegates with officials of socialist Ethiopia had served to enhance the process of further strengthening cooperation between the two sisterly countries.

SOMALIA

VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD061912 Mogadishu International Service in English 1100 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] The Somali Democratic Republic second vice president, Challe Hussein Kulmiye Afrah, yesterday morning received at his office the visiting Chinese trade union delegation. In remarks made on the occasion, Challe Kulmiye spoke of the good relations between the two countries, Somalia and China, and expressed his appreciation for the valuable projects undertaken in Somalia by the Chinese Government. Challe Kulmiye stressed the importance of further promoting relations of cooperation between the two countries in the economic, social and technical fields.

The head of the Chinese delegation, Comrade (Li Ping), who also spoke on the occasion, thanked the government and people of Somalia for the warm reception accorded to him and the members of his delegation during their stay in the country.

Present on the occasion were the vice chairman of the general federation of Somali trade unions and the Chinese ambassador to Somalia.

Similarly, the Chinese delegation were received yesterday morning by the labor and social affairs minister, Challe Muhammad Burale Ismail, and later in the evening at the People's Hall by the general chairman of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party Central Committee Bureau for Ideology, Challe Ahmad Muhammad Carah.

TANZANIA

VICE PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR VISITS TO DPRK, PRC, SINGAPORE

LD061902 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1200 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The vice president, Ndugu Jumbe, left Dar es Salaam today for official visits to [North] Korea, China and Singapore, leading a 20-man delegation which includes Zanzibar minister of planning and development, Ndugu Ramadhani Haji; the junior minister for foreign affairs, Ndugu Mohamed Foum; and the minister for national culture and youth, Ndugu Chediel Mgonja. The vice president is expected to begin his 4-day visit to Korea on 8 April. He will proceed to China on 13 April and stay for 3 days. His visit to Singapore is scheduled to begin on the 15th and end on the 19th of April.

Ndugu Jumbe was seen off at the airport by the [North] Korean ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu Chong Nam-Ho; the Chinese charge d'affaires, Ndugu Chang Liyuan; and a number of party and government leaders.

UGANDA

MILITARY COMMISSION URGES UNMASKING OF 'AGENT PROVOCATEURS'

LD051837 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] The UNLF military commission has appealed to the members of the general public to unmask agent provocateurs and enemy agents who are being used by foreign interests to cause trouble between the armed forces and the population, especially around Kampala.

In a statement signed by the minister of regional cooperation [former defense minister], Mr Yoweri Museveni, in his capacity as vice chairman of the commission, the members of the commission announced that they will be presenting some proposals in the National Consultative Council next week (?revealing) what was termed as the bad security situation around Kampala.

In their statement, the members of the commission noted that up to now, the main targets have been the Tanzania People's Defense Forces, but now that the UNLA units have appeared in the streets of Kampala, the same enemy agents have embarked on the same mission.

Their techniques, they said, are simple: They abuse, beat or even kill isolated and unarmed soldiers so that the soldiers in the barracks, infuriated by the unidentified murderer of their colleague, can retaliate indiscriminately against the population. This will tarnish the name of the soldiers in the eyes of the population, and justify the call by the foreign agents (?who are) calling for foreign troops of their choice.

Yesterday an ugly incident was about to develop in the areas of Katwe and (Kibuye).

According to the military commission, a soldier was kidnapped by people in civilian clothes and a group of other unarmed soldiers were attacked by some civilians. A person in civilian clothes grabbed a gun from a UNLA soldier which followed earlier murders of unarmed soldiers by these agent provocateurs. A large group of soldiers, (?badly) drunk, charged from the barracks in fury and started rounding up the population and shooting in the air. The situation was brought under control by UNLA officials and a government leader who happened to be passing.

CULTURE MINISTER CALLS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

LD041945 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] The secretary of the political and diplomatic commission of the UNLF, who is also minister of culture, rehabilitation and community development, Mr Wadada Nabudere, has said that there is need to make some amendments to the 1967 constitution because it gives too much power to the president.

Mr Nabudere, who was officially opening the office of the Jinja district branch of the UNLF, emphasized that the task of restoring democracy in Uganda is one of the top priorities of the UNLF government. The minister added that the UNLF stands for national unity of all the people, regardless of political and religious differences. He said that all that is needed is unity, because if we get divided now, we might land in the same problems as those which were brought by Amin. Mr Nabudere reminded the people that a new voters' register will be prepared next month.

Mr Nabudere thanked the members of the Nyumba Kumi [10-house cells] in Jinja and Iganga for their efforts in arresting people who smuggle Uganda coffee. He called on the people to work hard and rebuild Uganda's economy, which was badly destroyed during the last 8 years.

Earlier, the branch chairman, Mr (John Ndiyabale Ruwanga), urged the UNLF government to take a closer look at the moral fibre of the country's internal security forces. He suggested that experts from friendly countries should be invited as advisers in the moral rehabilitation of those forces.

CAMEROON

PEOPLE VOTE 'OVERWHELMINGLY' FOR AHIDJO IN HEAVY TURNOUT

AB070920 Paris AFP in French 0824 GMT 7 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Yaounde, 7 Apr (AFP)--According to the partial results received this morning in Yaounde, more than 99 percent of the voters in Cameroon took part in last Saturday's presidential election and 99.99 percent of them--indeed all of them--voted for the candidate Ahmadou Ahidjo. The final figures for five of the seven provinces including the political capital Yaounde and the economic capital Douala--that is almost 3,000,000 of the 4,000,000 voters--demonstrate that the people have once again voted overwhelmingly in favor of the president of the republic, Mr Ahmadou Ahidjo, and the Cameroon National Union Party.

The results for the whole country will not be known before the end of this morning. Helicopters are being dispatched to the very remote villages which have no means of radio or telephone communication.

CHAD

NDJAMENA FIGHTING SLACKENS; TELEPHONE LINKS SEVERED

AB050943 Paris AFP in English 0905 GMT 5 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Ndjamena, Apr 5 (AFP)--The telephone system has gone dead in Ndjamena, cutting the only communication link between the zones controlled by forces of President Goukouni Oueddei and those of Defense Minister Hissein Habre in their two-week battle for the Chad capital. An authoritative French source said the central switchboard, in the zone occupied by President Goukouni's Popular Armed Forces had been disconnected yesterday. The cutoff interrupted all contact between the French military base near the airport, where 1,100 French soldiers are stationed, and Mr Habre's Armed Forces of the North. The base, where the French Embassy is operating, is in the Goukouni-controlled zone.

French authorities were said to be very worried about the development and to be trying to get telephone service restored. In an attempt to keep channels open for a cease-fire, which has proved elusive so far, the French have maintained contact with the leaders of the opposing Moslem forces whose fighting since March 22 has reduced Ndjamena to a nearly deserted ruin. The battle slacked off somewhat yesterday, Friday being the Moslem day of prayer, but street clashes with automatic weapons continued, and it was feared the fighting would regain intensity today.

Meanwhile Mr Habre, who has been accused by most of Chad's 11 political-military factions of touching off the conflict, received his first statement of support from another factional leader. Hadjaro Senussi, minister of national reconstruction in the apparently moribund Goukouni government, said yesterday he was with all his heart on Mr Habre's side. Mr Senussi is president of the Fundamental FROLINAT (Chad National Liberation Front) faction. He told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he had joined with Mr Habre because his faction was a nationalist organization while the others were regressive and collaborating with foreigners who are enemies of the country. Mr Senussi is living in Ndjamena in the Habre-controlled zone.

Eyadema Surprise Visit

AB051310 Paris AFP in English 1230 GMT 5 Apr 80 AB

[Excerpt] Ndjamena, Apr 5 (AFP)--Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema flew today to Ndjamena and was greeted by Chad President Goukouni Oueddei, whose forces are fighting those of Defense Minister Hissein Habre in the two-week-old battle for the Chad capital.

A reliable source said that Interior Minister Mahamat Abba Said and a representative of Vice President Wadel Abdelkader Kamougue also were at the airport to meet General Eyadema, who was accompanied by his foreign minister. The factions led by Mr Said and Colonel Kamougue are supporting the president's Popular Armed Forces in the fighting against Mr Habre's Armed Forces of the North.

The two heads of state went immediately to President Goukouni's house, the source said.

It was not immediately known why the Togolese leader was making the surprise visit to battle-scarred Ndjamena, where the telephone system went dead yesterday, cutting the only communication link between the Goukouni and Habre-controlled zones.

OAU Mediation Commission

AB060750 Paris AFP in English 0641 GMT 6 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Monrovia, 6 Apr (AFP)--The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) has asked Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri to go to Chad as part of a plan to end the two-week-old civil war here, acting Liberian Foreign Minister Siafa Sherman disclosed here Saturday night.

A five-nation mediation committee, comprising Togo, Sudan, Cameroon, Nigeria and Congo, was also being set up and efforts were being made to enable OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo to visit Ndjamena as soon as possible, possibly today, he said.

Mr Sherman said Mr Numayri had been chosen because Sudan was one of Chad's neighbours and had already played an effective role in seeking to restore peace to the troubled former French colony.

The peace plan had been devised by Mr Kodjo and by the OAU chairman, Liberian President William Tolbert who, Mr Sherman said, had appealed to the world to desist from any act or acts which might encourage or support or give aid directly or indirectly to any of the factions at war in Chad.

Mr Kodjo, who arrived here Thursday, told AFP yesterday that President Tolbert approved of and supported Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema's journey to Ndjamena yesterday to seek an end to the fighting.

Mr Kodjo said the factions in Chad had to realise that any military victory by one or another of them was an illusion and no solution to the country's problems.

Chad's leaders are destroying their country, he said. Taking power is one thing. Using it and rebuilding a nation is another.

Sooner or later, the various factions will have to sit down and sort out their socio-political problems.

They must each say what they don't like about the (August 1979) Lagos (peace) agreement, and say why they have not demilitarised Ndjamena as the agreement stipulates. But we can't help them solve their problems if they don't want to help us to help them, Mr Kodjo said.

The OAU secretary-general said his organisation's failure so far to get a peace force into Chad was a hard blow to the OAU. The 550-man Congolese contingent of the proposed peace force which had managed to arrive, had had to pull out because it has been isolated, he said.

We had just set up a budget for sending other contingents of it when the fighting broke out, he added.

The 1,200-strong French military force was still in Chad despite the Lagos agreement because the Chadian authorities obviously had strong reasons for not wanting it to leave, he said.

The French troops were being useful by providing medical relief, Mr Kodjo went on, and there was so far no evidence that they were breaking their promise not to take sides in the fighting.

(In Paris meanwhile, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing praised Gen Eyadema's mission to Chad as a courageous step which could help to restore peace to Chad.

(The Togolese leader reportedly conferred in Ndjamena Saturday with French Ambassador Marcel Beaux at the French military base, after earlier having talks with President Goukouni Oueddei, who had greeted him on his arrival by air.

(The French military commander in Chad, Col Paul Lardry, meanwhile denied a French radio report that the first shell to fall on the French base would be looked on as an accident, but that with the second, the army would pack its bags and that at the third, it would leave the country.

Allegations Against Habre

AB060855 Paris AFP in French 1423 GMT 6 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Paris, 5 Apr (AFP)--A Chadian delegation has declared in Tripoli that Egypt has been supplying arms and military equipment to Hissein Habre's supporters through a neighboring country. In a press conference given in Tripoli and reported today by the Libyan news agency, JANA, monitored in Paris, the delegation called on all forces of righteousness and peace in the world to intervene to put an end to the interference of the Egyptian regime in Chad's internal affairs. It called the attention of the world to the fact that by supplying arms and military equipment to Habre, Cairo is contribuging to the exodus and massacre of the Chadian people. The delegation is led by an envoy of Chad's provisional head of state, Mr Goukouni Oueddei. The envoy's name is unknown.

According to JANA, Mr Goukouni Oueddei's envoy stated that the Chadian provisional government's recent appeal for help addressed to Libya was owing to the fact that Chad is aware that Libya never remains indifferent when its brothers are threatened with death. This appeal should be viewed in the light of the fraternal relations uniting the Chadian and Libyan peoples, added the envoy. He stressed that without Libyan assistance, FROLINAT [Chadian National Liberation Front] would not be what it is now--popular armed forces fighting for the cause of freedom and peace in Chad.

What is now going on in Ndjamena is a fierce war being waged by Hissein Habre with the support and financial assistance of foreign colonialist forces against the Popular Armed Forces continued the envoy who affirmed: The criminal Habre has violated the legitimacy established by the Lagos accord. Habre's forces supported by the Egyptian regime are a danger to our country which they are destabilizing, concluded the envoy.

No Appeal for Cease-fire

LD061014 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The president of the Government of Chad, Goukouni Oueddei, has just held a press conference in Ndjamena. Goukouni states that he will not launch an appeal for a cease-fire in Chad because in his opinion this would lead to an unstable solution and new clashes. The Chadian head of government thus sees only one solution: to continue the war until victory by one of the two camps. Goukouni even states firmly that a victory must emerge from the fighting. This, of course, places in doubt the difficult mediation which the President of Togo is trying to accomplish in Chad right now.

Oueddei: 'Winner' Required

AB061230 Paris AFP in French 1008 GMT 6 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Ndjamena, 6 Apr (AFP)--The head of the Transitional National Union Government, Mr Goukouni Oueddei, said yesterday that there should be a winner in the war which has been going on in Ndjamena for 2 weeks now between his forces, the Popular Armed Forces (FAP) and those of Mr Hissein Habre, the Northern Armed Forces (FAN). Speaking during a press conference at his residence, the Chadian head of state affirmed: I will not call for a cease-fire; a patched-up solution would lead us tomorrow to another confrontation which may result in useless bloodshed. For this reason, I am convinced that a victor should emerge from this war, he added.

Mr Goukouni Oueddei then affirmed that Mr Hissein Habre had attempted a coup d'etat by violating the Lagos accords of 21 August 1979 on national reconciliation and that he now constitutes a handicap to this reconciliation. Mr Oueddei also indicated that he was very much roused to indignation by the ambition of one man who is the cause of Chad's troubles and who has prepared his coup for a long time now by harassing the positions of the pro-Libyan Common Action Front (FAC) in the center of the country. He also explained that he enjoys the support of the entire government with the exception of Finance Minister Mahamat Saleh who belongs to the FAN and National Reconstruction Minister Hadjaro Senoussi, who belongs to FROLINAT-Fundamental. He also paid tribute to the action undertaken by Togolese President Eyadema who arrived in Ndjamena on Saturday. President Goukouni Oueddei finally stressed that he appreciated the neutrality of France, whose troops have remained aloof, and appealed to the world to come to the aid of the Chadian people.

French Denial

LD061922 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Hissein Habre has accused the French forces of favoring his opponent. This was denied by Colonel Lardry, commander of French forces in Chad. All wounded, he says, are cared for at the French hospital irrespective of their allegiance. The colonel also said that the French base will be defended if attacked.

Cease-fire Agreement

LD062240 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] There has been a new development in Chad. It has just been learned from informed sources in Chad that a cease-fire agreement was signed this evening by Goukouni Oueddei, president of the first national unity transition government and head of the People's Armed Forces. The same agreement should be signed tomorrow by Hissein Habre, the Chadian minister of defense and head of the Armed Forces of the North, who has already agreed to this in principle, according to the same source. Consequently, there will probably be some new developments in Chad tomorrow.

FAT Radio Allegations

AB071000 Paris AFP in French 1418 GMT 7 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Ndjamena, 6 Apr (AFP)--Radio Moundou of southern Chad, closely tied to the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) of vice president Kamougue, has accused French Army officers based in Ndjamena of supporting Mr Hissein Habre, minister of defense and commander of the Northern Armed Forces [FAN] im the Chadian conflict, yesterday morning.

The southern radio, monitored in Ndjamena states that these French officers are helping the FAN by supplying them with arms and ammunition, which is contrary to the policy of strict neutrality in the Chadian conflict preached by France. Again, according to Radio Moundou, the same French officers are alleged to be giving information to the chief of defense staff of Mr Hissein Habre, by relaying military messages on the southern area of Chad to him.

The southern radio of the country however admitted the objectivity of the ambassador of France, Mr Marcel Beaux, and of Col Paul Lardry, who commands the French military units in Chad, and hoped that the French Government would take measures to ensure that the policy which it has adopted on the Chadian problem is scrupulously applied.

CONGO

NZE COMMENTS ON CHAD SITUATION, CONGOLESE TROOP PULLOUT

AB041750 Paris AFP in French 1719 GMT 4 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Paris, 4 Apr (AFP)--Congolese Foreign Minister Pierre Nze today stated in Paris that even if one faction finally eliminates the other factions in Chad, it will not be able to rule the country. Mr Nze, who was addressing a press conference, added that even if Mr Hissein Habre--who is undoubtedly the best armed and who is perhaps receiving foreign assistance--can impose a military solution, the war could continue elsewhere. The Congolese foreign minister was of the opinion that it would be better therefore to put an end to the hostilities and to settle the Chadian problem through negotiations.

Mr Nze then disclosed that Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso has sent messages to all the African heads of state asking them to use their influence to stop the war in Chad. But neighboring countries like Cameroon, Niger, Libya and Sudan can play a positive stabilization role, he added.

After recalling that during the Lagos conference the OAU had asked the Congo, Benin and Guinea to send troops to separate the belligerents in Chad, Mr Nze pointed out that only Congo sent troops. Guinea and Benin did not send troops because they have logistical problems which the OAU should solve, said Mr Nze. But, according to him, the OAU cannot give this assistance. Our troops were compelled to leave Chad after having been in their barracks for three months when we saw that the parties involved had taken up arms to solve their problems, explained Mr Nze. There was no question of the OAU forces confronting the various parties, he concluded.

GABON

PRESIDENT BONGO CONFERS WITH BEAC, IMF OFFICIALS

AB050712 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 5 Apr 80 AB

[Text] The president of the republic, El Hadj Omar Bongo, yesterday had talks with the governor of the Bank of Central African States [BEAC], (Mr Kadieh Eyamba), and our administrator at the International Monetary Fund, (Mr Samuel Manafunkam) at the Renovation Palace. Their discussions centered on the monetary problems in the subregion, the progress made in the construction of a new BEAC headquarters in Libreville, Gabon-IMF relations, and the positive results of our plan for national recovery.

ZAIRE

MOBUTO CONFINED TO BED AFTER ASIAN, EUROPEAN TOUR

LD042146 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1900 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Summary] AZAP, Kinshasa--"The weekly meeting of the executive council which was to be held today at Mont Ngaliema under the chairmanship of President Sese Seko Mobutu was held at the headquarters of the council under the chairmanship of the First State Commissioner Bo-Boliko Lokonga. The head of state, who has been confined to bed after his exhausting tour of various European, Asian and African countries on his doctors' advice, has cancelled his engagements until Monday, 14 April."

The first state commissioner had a lengthy meeting with the president at Camp Tshatshi this morning and has told the members of the Executive Council about the main events of the president's tour which was a success in every field. The commission also examined economic and financial reports by departments and banks, and began the examination of a report on the timetables of visits to foreign countries from the various departments.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI REITERATES SUPPORT FOR MEETING OF CHADIAN FACTIONS

AB042205 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 4 Apr 80 AB

[Report on news conference given by Nigerian President Shahu Shagari on 4 April in Bauchi State following his visit on 3, 4 April]

[Excerpt] On the fighting in Chad, Alhaji Shehu said that he had directed that relief material be sent to Maiduguri for Chadian nationals who fled their country to Borno State. He reiterated that Nigeria would support any move for a meeting of all the parties involved in the conflict. As part of this effort, the president said that he had sent some officials to Chad to try to establish contacts with various parties. Because of the continued fighting in the area, he said it had not been possible for the minister of external affairs, Prof Ishaya Audu, to undertake a similar mission to the country. Alhaji Shehu stated that he had received a request to send food and gas to Ndjamena. But this could not be possible until landing rights were granted by the French authorities who control the airport. He said that he had already discussed the possibility of a meeting of leaders of the frontline countries bordering Chad with the presidents of Cameroon and Niger. An FRCN [Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria] correspondent, (Andy Amurado) who has covered the visit, said that President Shagari is already at Yankari where he is spending his Easter holiday. He is due back in Lagos on Tuesday.

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR INCREASED PRESSURE ON S. AFRICA

AB041920 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 4 Apr 80 AB

[Station commentary]

[Text] Very few imperial powers ever give up their cherished possessions without a struggle. In fact, this century witnessed fierce liberation wars in the Maghreb from Morocco to Egypt and from the Sudan to Mozambique. Consequently, it is expected that South Africa will not readily yield in its losing battle for domination in Namibia. However, the character of its present preparation for the defense of the territory raises issues which directly affect the security of southern Africa as a region and international peace in general. To start with, present reports indicate that South Africa has massed nearly 100,000 soldiers around the Beitbridge linking South Africa with Zimbabwe. Secondly, the apartheid regime has deployed hundreds of its troops around the borders with Mozambique, Angola and Botswana. Moreover, the Pretoria clique has failed to respond to new initiatives from the Western contact group on independence for Namibia. Nevertheless, barely 3 years ago the United Nations established the Western contact group of five to prevent a drift toward total war in that part of southern Africa. In July 1978, the proposals were endorsed by both South Africa and SWAPO, the liberation movement for Namibia. Highlights of the agreement included the appointment of a United Nations administrator general to be assisted by a South Africa; the establishment of a United Nations Transitional Group, UNTRAG, to oversee the administration of the territory in the period before independence; the arrangement of a cease-fire; the release of political prisoners; the registration of voters and the supervision of elections.

However, before the end of 1978 South Africa backed out of the peace plan because it feared that the SWAPO would sweep the polls at a freely and fairly contested election. Above all, acting under the excuse that SWAPO supporters were increasingly intimidating the people, apartheid South Africa jettisoned the Western peace plan and settled for an internal settlement. It hurriedly organized the so-called elections at which a puppet party, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance was made the winner. Of course, the international community including the United Nations declared the results of the elections a nullity. Moreover, the United Nations affirmed a rejection of any settlement which did not include Walvis Bay as an integral part of an independent Namibia.

Clearly, the apartheid regime in South Africa has remained an unchanging stumbling block in the international attempt at solving the Namibian question. To confirm this, latest reports show that the UN Transitional Assistance Group, UNTRAG, has reached some agreements with the regime on a demilitarized zone extending 50 km on either side of Namibia's northern border. And yet the regime does not regard itself honor-bound to implement the accord. If not, one would ask: Why should the South African administrator in Namibia [name indistinct] confide in the British foreign secretary that the return of SWAPO [few words indistinct] would install chaos and hostilities in the territory? Furthermore, the latest conditions imposed by the regime for the revival of the Western plan betrays the complete insincerity of the apartheid clique. The racists' demands include an agreement on tactical arrangements between UNTRAG and South African military authorities. Nevertheless, it is a well-known fact that these arrangements were embodied in the original Western plan. It is obvious, therefore, that the only solution to the present impasse on Namibia's independence is the practical use of diplomatic, economic and military measures against South Africa. Nigeria and other members of the OAU and the United Nations have an urgent responsibility in this regard. As the UN secretary general emphasized during the week, the time has come to expedite the process of change toward majority rule in Namibia and South Africa.

ANGOLA

PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS ADDRESSES HARBOR WORKERS

LD051559 Launda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA Labor Party, president of the republic and commander in chief Angolan Armed Forces, visited Luanda harbor this morning.

After a thorough inspection of warehouses at the harbor, the president of the republic addressed the workers at this important economic centre. He referred to the grave situation prevailing at Luanda habor, where food products vehicles are stored.

We now bring you the address made by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos: [begin recording]

We have come here because we have heard from a number of militants and officials of the grave situation here, even though we are not short of transport. Here we have food products which have not left the harbor because of problems which are still facing our services. They have not left because of bureaucracy. This bureaucracy is preventing the rapid solution of our people's problems.

This is the first time we are visiting workers here. We noted that our comrade workers followed us when we inspected the warehouses. I would like to ask our comrades to continue to be vigilant. You should be vigilant because internal reaction have not put down their arms.

We have seen about 3,500 tons of goods abandoned here at Launda harbor. We have also noted that dozens of trucks earmarked for our (enport) enterprise, dealing with the production and transport of timber, have been left here at the harbor for months. We have seen sugar and canned fruit piled up in warehouses. They have not yet left Luanda harbor because of the [word indistinct] of our bureaucracy.

It is quite clear to us when we look at (?aspects) of our bureaucracy that not all our countrymen working in these services--clerks and civil servants--genuinely see the need f r our revolution to rapidly solve the problems facing our people. We must be on our guard. The president of the republic, ministers and secretaries of state are not always on hand to visit production centers to see for themselves what is going on there.

We receive from our subordinates, heads of departments and national directors, reports which are full of flattery. They always paint a rosy picture which does not corresponde to reality, because everyone wants to show that he is working hard in the service of the revolution. But the fact of the matter is that officials and civil servants are not always serving the revolution.

We must then, exercise vigilance and denounce those who act against our revolutionary process. We must exercise vigilance and denounce those saboteurs who are dancing to the tune of internal reaction.

They identify with the behaviour of the petit bourgeoisie. They are identified with the petit bourgeois class which we have been fighting and whose behavior we have always denounced.

Therefore, comrade workers of Luanda harbor, you must be on your guard. The militants of the MPLA Labor Party who are in the party's cells at the harbor must be particularly vigilant. Those militants who are in the local committee of a work place must be vigilant. They must have the militant courage to denounce offenders to party officials and the party's urban committees and even to the president of the party. They must denounce those irregularities which harm our revolutionary process.

We should not forget that we still have many enemies. We have external enemies; South Africa and the imperialists. They are always on the watch for the best opportunity to attack us and destroy the achievements of our revolution.

We do not have external enemies only. We also have internal enemies, whom we have been calling internal reaction. They identify with the petit bourgeoisie. We must be brave enough to fight the petit bourgeoisie. Today, it is clearer than ever before that the situation at Luanda harbor is in fact a reflection of a class struggle, the struggle which we are waging in our society.

Not everybody wants to see the revolution consolidated. Not everybody wants to see the problems of the people solved as soon as possible. Some are resolved to hold our revolution back.

Some people would like to see our people facing serious difficulties. They would like to see them having no food, clothes or shoes. For this reason, they sabotage all the party's guidelines. They sabotage the president of the republic's guidelines. They sabotage government guidelines. Thus, there is a class or layer of the society which is actively working against the people. We must be vigilant. We must have the militant courage to fight them. And so to fight, we must first improve the organization at our work place. We must improve the organization of the ODP [People's Defense Organization] to guarantee vigilance at the work place. We must improve the organization of the grade unions' in order to guarantee defense of the workers' interests. This will enable government officials to find ways to solve problems in accordance with the workers [word indistinct]. These problems are concerned with health, leisure and [word indistinct].

In particular, the party militants must strengthen our party's structure. These party militants must be in the vanguard of the struggle which we must wage against the petit bourgeoisie, those who sabotage the party's decisions, those who sabotage government resolutions and those who act against our people and the revolution.

Long live the MPLA Labor Party!

[Crowd response] Long live!

[Dos Santos] Long Live the MPLA Labor Party!

[Crowd] Long live!

[Dos Santos] Down with internal reaction!

[Crowd] Down!

[Dos Santos] Down with internal reaction!

[Crowd] Down!

[Dos Santos] Down with the petit bourgeoisie!

[Crowd] Down!

[Dos Santos] Long live the MPLA Labor Party Central Committee.

[Crowd] Long live.

[Dos Santos] Long live people's power.

[Crowd] Long live.

[Dos Santos] The struggle

[Crowd] Continues.

[Dos Santos] Victory

[Crowd] Is Certain.

[Dos Santos] Thank you very much.

[Crowd] Long live Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos. [end recording]

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES

LD041632 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] Leonid Ilichev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, arrived in Luanda yesterday [words indistinct] for talks on bilateral cooperation. Leonid Ilichev is on a tour of Africa to strengthen cooperation between the USSR and African states.

LUANDA: S. AFRICAN AIRCRAFT 'RECENTLY' SHOT DOWN

LD061720 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] The material damage caused by South African racist air force bombing raids on 26 September 1979, on the industrial area of Lubango has been valued at approximately 139 million kwanzas. This was disclosed by the national director of the Ministry of Industry and Power.

Meanwhile, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola recently shot down a South African Impala fighter aircraft when it penetrated Angolan airspace.

MOZAMBIQUE

NEW MINISTRIES CREATED IN GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE

LD041645 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] Here is a communique from the presidency of the People's Republic of Mozambique:

The present offensive against infiltration, incompetence, laxity and bureaucracy in the state apparatus dictates that we take measures to enable the state apparatus at the central and local levels to assume its proper role as the main instrument for the implementation of party policy. This instrument should insure that its actions result in the genuine satisfaction of the people's needs and in a constant improvement in their standard of living. For this reason, the state apparatus--headed by the Council of Ministers--must be dynamic and must guarantee a high quality of work and total efficiency of action. This action presupposes the reactivation of the structures and in some cases their reorganization. This includes the creation of new ministries and the appointments of deputy ministers in the ministries already existing.

To this end, the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, in according with Article 54, paragraph b, of the Constitution, has decreed the establishment of the following ministries:

1. The Ministry of Security;

2. The Ministry of Ports and Land Transport;

3. The Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Civil Aviation.

The Ministry of Security will assume the tasks of the National People's Security Service, SNASP.

The Ministry of Ports and Land Transport and the Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Civil Aviation will assume the functions now being fulfilled by the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

These decisions come as a result of the growth of the new state apparatus and of the vital importance of the security and transport and communications sectors in our country. It is also important that the status of each member of the Council of Ministers and other leaders be defined.

Thus, the president of the republic, in pursuance of the powers vested in him by Article 54, paragraph d, of the Constitution, decides:

1. That the political commissar of the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique will have the rank of minister;

2. That the governor of the Bank of Mozambique will have the rank of minister and the vice governor of the Bank of Mozambique will have the rank of deputy minister; and,

3. That the National Commission of Village Communes should be led by a secretary of state for village communes.

Under the terms of Article 54, paragraph d, of the Constituion, the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique decrees the appointment of the following members of the Council of Ministers:

Mariano de Araujo Matsinhe	Minister of the interior and resident minister to Sofala Province
Jacinto Soares Veloso	Minister of security
Mario da Graca Machungo	Minister of planning and minister of agriculture
Jose Luis Cabaco	Minister of information
Julio Zamith Carrilho	Minister of public works and housing
Antonio Lima Rodrigues Branco	Minister of industry and power
Pascual Manuel Mucumbi	Minister of health
Luis Maria Manuel Alcantara Santos	Minister of ports and land transport
(Rui Quijares Gomes de Lousa)	Minister of posts, telecommunications and civil aviation
(Manuel Jacques Caranda da Silva)	Minister of home trade

(Talevio Teodoro Naliandipano) has been appointed deputy minister of security, without membership in the Council of Ministers.

(Fernando Hezerar do Rosario Vaz) has been appointed deputy minister of health, without membership in the Council of Ministers.

(Carlos Reposo Pereira) has been appointed deputy minister of the interior, without membership in the Council of Ministers.

The president has also appointed (Joaquim Tenreiro de Almeida) as secretary of state for fisheries.

The president has appointed Armando Panguene as governor of Cabo Delgado Province, Joao Batista Cosme as governor of Tete Province, Feliciano Salomao Gundana as governor of Nampula Province and Alberto Sitole as governor of Inhambane Province.

The president also made the following ambassadorial appointments:

Manuel Augusto dos Santos	Ambassador to the United Republic of Tanzania
Daniel (Saul) Mbanze	Ambassador to the Republic of Zambia
(Rafael Benidito Afonso Magune)	Ambassador to the Republic of Zimbabwe

The president has relieved the following of their posts;

Marcelino dos Santos	Minister of planning
Jorge Rebelo	Minister of information
Jose Luis Cabaco	Minister of transport and communications
Julio Zamith Carrilho	Minister of industry and power
Antonio Lima Rodrigues Branco	Secretary of state for fisheries
Fernando Matavele	Governor of Sofala Province
Daniel (Saul) Mbanze	Governor of Nampula Province
Felix Amane (Muzevela)	Governor of Tete Province
Feliciano Salomao Gundana	Governor of Inhambane Province
Armando Panguene	Ambassador to the Portuguese Republic
Alberto Sitole	Director of the support body for refugees and liberation movements

[Dated] Maputo, 3 April 1980.

FRELIMO ACTS TO STRENGTHEN PARTY'S ROLE

LD041952 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] Here is a communique issued by the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party:

During the current phase of the Mozambique revolution, when the class struggle is (?assuming new forms) through the launching of a decisive campaign to eliminate underdevelopment in the country, the strengthening of the party's role in leading the state and society is a prerequisite for the success of the struggle to establish socialism in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The party should strengthen its leadership of the state, since the state is an important instrument for the implementation of party policy. The party's firm and resolute guidance of society will permit us to follow the correct path to securing the well-being and happiness of all.

The present offensive against the internal enemy has already shown the need for the party to make its presence felt in all sectors of our life through its members, cells and committees. Thus, it will mobilize us to combat embezzlement and infiltration more efficiently and to neutralize the action of the enemy. It was to perform just such tasks that the third FRELIMO congress created the party as our Marxist-Leninist vanguard.

It is now necessary to consolidate the party's leading role over the state and society. Soon after independence was attained it became imperative for the party leadership, and especially the Permanent Political Committee, to concentrate its attention on safeguarding and implementing the power for which it had paid so dearly in the armed struggle for national liberation.

Now that we are faced with new circumstances 5 years after the national liberation struggle, it is of fundamental importance that our party should further mature and be strengthened as an organizational structure. Leadership cadres who can dedicate themselves to party tasks on a full-time basis should be appointed to the party's main central organs. In accordance with the statutes approved by the third congress, it is the Permanent Political Committee's duty to discharge the role of orienting and guiding the party between sessions of the Central Committee. The members of the Permanent Political Committee are the party's supreme leaders and they lead the state and society. According to the statutes, party leaders stand above state leaders. This is a materialization of class power, which is the power won by FRELIMO.

For these reasons, the Permanent Political Committee has decided to appoint its following members to full-time party tasks:

1. Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party, becomes party secretary for economic affairs; and

2. Jorge Rebelo, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party, becomes party secretary for ideological work.

In accordance with Article 22 of the party statutes, the Permanent Political Committee also appoints the following provincial party secretaries:

1. Armando Panguene becomes first party provincial secretary for Cabo Delgado;

2. Joao Batista Cosme becomes first party provincial secretary for Tete;

3. Feliciano Salomao Gundana becomes first party provincial secretary for Nampula; and,

4. Alberto Sitole becomes first party provincial secretary for Inhambane.

That was the full text of a communique issued by the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER MARCHAIS VISITS

LD041717 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF] arrived in Maputo this afternoon on a visit to our country at the invitation of Samora Moises Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party.

He was welcomed on arrival at Havalane Airport by the secretary for foreign affairs of the FRELIMO Party, Joaquim Alberto Chissano. During the visit there will be talks between delegations of the FRELIMO Party and the PCF.

PCF, FRELIMO Talks

LD042124 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] Talks between delegations from the French Communist Party [PCF] and the FRELIMO Party opened in Maputo today.

The president of the FRELIMO Party, Samora Moises Machel, greeted the secretary general of the PCF, Georges Marchais, shortly before the talks began. He said that the secretary general's visit to Mozambique was a major victory for the unity of people's fight for the same goals. President Samora added that the visit was a victory over imperialism by the progressive forces of the world and a reaffirmation of our unity.

The secretary general of the PCF conveyed his party's greetings to the Mozambique people, and stressed that his visit to Mozambique was a reaffirmation of the militant solidarity between the two parties and peoples.

Press Conference

LD052126 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], tonight held a press conference in Maputo for the national media and the international press represented in the country.

In a preliminary statement, Georges Marchais said that his official contacts with Samora Moises Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique, had been aimed at broadening the mutual acquaintance of the two countries and peoples and at creating cooperation between the two parties.

The cooperation which we intend to establish, Georges Marchais stressed, is geared toward the creation of a new economic order and an international policy based on respect for independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in the internal affairs of each country.

In the course of his press conference he also referred to French internal developments, saying that it was a society in crisis. He said this was a common characteristic of highly industrialized countries. Georges Marchais added that profound democratic reforms were needed. In order to (?achieve) this, all working sectors and other layers of the population favoring the establishment of a socialist society in France should unite.

The secretary general of the PCF concluded that this was not the communists' only task. He stressed the need to forge unity between the French progressive forces, the communists and socialists.

Georges Marchais is visiting our country at the invitation of President Samora Machel.

Further Details

LD061957 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] In Maputo yesterday the secretary general of the French Communist Party gave a press conference for the national news media and the international press on his visit to Mozambique at the invitation of the FRELIMO Party president, Samora Moises Machel, which began yesterday. Having hailed the Mozambique people's victory in their struggle over Portuguese colonialism, Georges Marchais said the following about the cooperation the French Communist Party and FRELIMO now intend to establish.

[Begin Marchais recording] The purpose of our visit is to demonstrate our determination to establish genuine cooperation between France and the People's Republic of Mozambique--cooperation which we would like to develop with all African countries in general. We believe in cooperation based on equality and mutual benefit, free from the neocolonialist spirit of domination. In our opinion the development of such cooperation must be carried out within a framework of efforts to bring about a new international economic order, one to be based on respect for the sovereignty and independence of every country and which should satisfy the legitimate requirements of developing countries particularly in terms of raw materials--mineral and agricultural resources. The new economic order must also take into account aspects affecting the availability of raw materials in industrialized countries, as well as the problems of the economic reconstruction of the raw material exporting countries, particularly in the field of industrialization. We are convinced that the industrial and technological development of the African countries on the Indian Ocean littoral by no means threatens France's economic supply (?lifeline). It is with this belief that we French Communists act. These are the objectives of the visit. President Samora Machel and I have stressed that these objectives will serve to strengthen solidarity between the French and Mozambique peoples and between the French Communist Party and FRELIMO. [end recording]

BULGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS NAMPULA

LD061916 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD/CA

[Text] According to reports from Nampula, Bulgarian Defense Minister Dobri Dzhurov arrived in Nampula yesterday, accompanied by the commander of the Mozambique Air Force, Joao Americo Mpfumo. The visiting minister was met at Nampula Airport by the commanding officer of the Nampula military academy and a number of provincial party and government officials. The Nampula regional radio station says that Alberto Chipande, our country's defense minister, has also arrived in Nampula on a working visit.

GDR EDUCATION MINISTER ARRIVES 6 APR

LD062046 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] Margot Honecker, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and GDR minister for public education, arrived in Maputo this afternoon. The distinguished guest was met at Mavalene Airport by our country's minister of education and culture, Graca Machel, and other party and state officials.

Margot Honecker, who is also the wife of the GDR president, is visiting Mozambique within the framework of strengthening bilateral friendship and cooperation. During her visit the GDR education minister will tour various educational institutions of all levels.

NAMIBIA

JOHANNESBURG: VILJOEN COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH UN

LD041252 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The administrator general of South-West Africa, Dr Viljoen, says there is no reason for direct talks between SWAPO and the South African Government because there is progress in negotiations over South-West Africa with the United Nations. Dr Viljoen was speaking at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from a private visit to Britain. He said it was a hypothetical assumption that direct talks with SWAPO would be held if negotiations over South-West Africa reached a stalemate.

Dr Viljoen said he stood by what he said in London that SWAPO would not win a free and fair election in South-West Africa in present circumstances. He believed that the leadership of SWAPO was not of the same calibre as that of the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe.

Dr Viljoen said he was given a fair opportunity to explain South Africa's view concerning South-West Africa in his talks with the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, and the junior minister, Mr Richard Luce. The administrator general is to report to the South African Government and the various parties in South-West Africa on his talks in Britain.

SOUTH AFRICA

OFFICIALS CALL ANC 3 APR ATTACK 'POOR EFFORT'

LD042148 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The South African Minister of Justice, Mr le Grange, and the commissioner of police, General Geldenhuys, say in a joint statement that last night's attack on a police station in a Johannesburg suburb was a poor effort by ANC terrorists which accomplished nothing and did little damage. The attackers opened fire on a building with automatic rifles and rocket launchers and a handgrenade was hurled at a police barracks. The two policemen on duty opened fire with their service pistols and the attackers fled. The statement says those responsible will be found and dealt with.

JOHANNESBURG: GROUP OF U.S. 'SPIES' ARRIVES

LD061530 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A group of American spies is reported to have arrived in South Africa in an attempt to learn the country's nuclear secrets. The Johannesburg newspaper the SUNDAY TIMES quoted top intelligence sources as saying that the spies are under surveillance but no major moves to expose them could be expected for some time. The sources said that so far the Americans have been frustrated in their efforts to discover the formula for South Africa's uranium enrichment process and other nuclear research secrets despite the use of spy planes, satellites and undercover agents. The Carter Administration's fear that South Africa (?is) developing its own nuclear weapons is reported to be the reason for the continuing U.S. espionage against South Africa. However, South African political leaders have repeatedly stated that South Africa is only interested in nuclear research for peaceful purposes.